Beirut Captors Set Demand, Deadline



shop of Centering prayers on for Terry Waite.

, NEWS

→ Detains

S. Reporter EHRAN (AP) — An Amerran, the Swiss Foreign Min-ry said Sunday, and hours see his detention the Iranian vs agency said a person pos-, as a journalist had been ac-

sed of spying.

Michel Pache, a spokesman
e Swiss Foreign Ministry in
said Gerald Seib, a rea for The Wall Street Jouris detained Saturday, Mr.

s among a group of s invited to Iran by ment for a tour of the

DE TODAY

om prison, their fam-told. Page 2 SS/FINANCE



Ross Perot has bought 16 percent of Next Inc. a company started by Steven P. Jobs, the Apple Computer co-

4 Would Die Unless Israel Releases 400

BEIRUT — An underground Moslem group has threatened to kill four kidnapped university professors, three of them Americans, unless Israel frees 400 captives

The group, Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine, issued its threat Saturday night.

There was still no news on Sunday night of the British church en-voy. Terry Waite, missing since Jan. 20 on a mission to free hos-

The group, which claimed re-sponsibility for kidnapping the professors, said in a statement: We set a nonextendable, one

week deadline for the exchange to take place, after which period keep-ing the four Americans alive will not be of use to us." "We will execute them and throw

we will execute them and throw their corpses on the garbage cans of Cyprus," the statement said. One of the professors is an Indi-an national with a U.S. residence

Another statement from the group said that if the 400 prisoners

Two Lebanese brothers jailed in West Germany have been visited by relatives. Page 4.

were flown to Damascus aboard a Red Cross plane, the four hostages would then be freed. In Jerusalem, Defense Minister

Yitzhak Rabin rejected the demand Mr. Rabin said that the United States had not approached Israel over the demand. He said it was

inconceivable that Israel would agree to exchange convicted guer-tillas for Western bostages. In 1985, Israel released more than 700 suspected Shiite Moslem guerrillas whose freedom had been demanded by the hijackers of a Trans World Arribes plane to Reirut. Israel insisted, however, that freedom for the passengers of the plane had not been won through its

agreement to release the Shiites de-tained during its occupation of southern Lebanon. napped Jan. 24 on the West Beirut campus of Beirut University Col-

lege. They are Jesse Tumer, Robert Polhill, Alan Steen and Mithileshwar Singh. The Druze Moslem militia chief, Walid Jumblat, said Saturday that he no longer knew if Mr. Waite was safe. He said he had told members

of a political party, which he did not identify, that he was ready to take Mr. Waite's place as a hostage if the envoy had been kidnapped.
"I told them, 'Don't embarrass me. If you want to, take me as a

hostage, but I want Mr. Waite de-livered," said Mr. Jumblat, whose See BEIRUT, Page 4

CLA Is Said to Aid Rebels In Angola via Zaire Base

By James Brooke New York Times Service KAMINA, Zaire — The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency has used an abandoned air base here to secretly airlift arms to Angolan guertillas led by Jonas Savimbi, diplomatic and business sources

say.

Landing largely at night, C-130 and Boeing 707 cargo jets painted "Santa Lucia Airways" landed here with arms deliveries on three occasions last year, the sources said. The operation was directed by a

Black American everyone called colonel," a diplomat said. "He was in charge of about 20 men. Very few Zairois were involved." President Mobuta Sese Seko of Zaire has repeatedly denied accusations by other African leaders that American aid to the Angolan rebels plasses through Zaire. Largely sup-

fighting to overthrow Angola's American aid to Unita, budgeted

plied by South Africa, the guerrillas of the Union for the Total Indepen-

dence of Angola, or Unita, are



at \$15 million last year, started flowing in late 1985. U.S. officials have refused to disclose the supply route. Transfer through South Africa would violate an American arms embargo to South Africa. Diplomats at the American Em-

bassy in Kinshasa and at the American consulate in Lubumbashi, 250 miles (400 kilometers) southeast of tary aid to Unita. In Washington, a spokesman for

the CIA, Sharon Foster, said that the agency would not confirm or deny any allegation of covert activity ities, but that "any covert activity we might be conducting would be in support of U.S. policy and under

appropriate authority."
The issue is sensitive in Zaire. Two years ago, Zaire and Angola signed a mutual nonaggress pact. Residents interviewed here refused to talk about air traffic at the base, 14 miles from town.

But, according to Western diplomats, aid workers and businessmen in Kinshasa and Lubumbashi. most of the aid has been funneled through here.

1950s by Belgium, which adminis-tered Zaire at the time as the Belgian Congo. The base, once the largest between the Sahara and South Africa, has since fallen into min. However, the two runways, about 7,000 feet (2,140 meters) long each, are still in good repair, ac-

cording to civilian pilots. According to the sources, Santa Lucia Airways made arms deliveries on three occasions: between March 20 and April 20, for two weeks between May 15 and 30, and one night in mid-October. Most of the landings were at

night, but in May "it was day and See ANGOLA, Page 5



Voting Begins in Uneasy Manila

Military Units Put on Alert

By Michael Richardson. MANILA -- With military units

on alert, the Philippines began voting Monday on a new constitution that the government of President Corazon C. Aquino has called the foundation for political stability and democratic rule.

Both government officials and opposition leaders have said that the vote will be a test of popular support for Mrs. Aquino, whose term would be extended to 1992 by

A Western diplomat said that, with some elements of the military, the non-Communist opposition and the Communist insurgency working to undermine the government, the Aquino administration's attempts at national reconcilistion

appeared to be breaking down.

Bombs went off Sunday night at a radio station, a Roman Catholic church and a supermarket in Ma-nila and its suburbs, but no injuries were reported. Manila police said Sunday they had arrested two man and seized 120 sticks of dynamite after receiving a tip that there was a Ministers Call for 'Credible' Action

Army units were put at the disposal of the Commission on Elections, and troops in nine provinces

To Stabilize World Monetary System nao, where Moslem and Commumist rebels are active, were placed on a higher level alert than those in other parts of the country.
Joker Arroyo, the president's ex-

ecutive secretary, acknowledged in a recent television interview that the administration was being buffeted from the right and the left. "To say that we are in complete control is really a very problemati-

cal matter," he said.
On Friday, the National Democratic Front, which had been negotiating since December on behalf of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines, announced it was withdrawing from peace talks with

The front said Communist guerrillas would observe the cease-fire until it expired Sunday, but warned that unless the government made substantial concessions, the lighting in the 18-year insurgency would

resume.

The military was still at a high level of alert following a three-day attempt last week by several hundred rebellious troops to seize con-See MANILA, Page 4



Thousands of supporters cheered President Corazon C. American cooperation in the trans-Aquino during a pro-constitution rally in Manila. fer of American-made weapons to

Israel Tried Own Sale To Iran, Dealer Asserts

By Thomas L. Friedman New York Times Service

TEL AVIV - The Israeli Defease Ministry approved arrangements to sell \$50 million worth of Israeli-made weapons to Iran almost two months before the first reported American request for Is-rael's help in approaching Tehran, according to the Israeli businessman who arranged the deal.

volved in the Iran arms affair at the request of the United States and in order to help free American hos-

The businessman, Jacob Nim-rodi, said Saturday that the Israelis oursued their own arms sale to Iran ecause they saw an opportunity to re-establish contacts with pragmatists in the highest circles of power in Tehran and because their Irani-

used effectively by the Syrian Army in the war in Lebanon in 1982. Israel made several unsuccessful attempts to capture one from the

Mr. Ninerodi said Israel's exclu-sive arms deal with Iran was called off at the last minute, while the arms were being loaded, when the Iranians decided they needed American-made TOW anti-tank missiles more than the mortar shells they were buying from Israel. As a result, the Israelis did not get the T-72 tank

that permission from Washington was needed in order to sell TOW missiles, and it was at this stage that the U.S.-Israel-Iran connection was forged, Mr. Nimrodi said. Asked to explain how this account of a private Israeli arms deal conformed with the official Israeli explanations about the country's explanations up to now have always been in reference to Israeli-

Iran. We do not comment on the sale, or potential sale, of Israeli-

Interviewed at his home in a Tel Aviv suburb, Mr. Nimrodi, one of the principal Israeli figures in the mitial stages of the Iran affair, pre-sented a detailed account, from his perspective, of the origin of the affair. He produced bank records or notes from meetings to back up his recollections, but elements of his story, which was one man's rec-

Some of Mr. Nimrodi's remarks seemed self-serving, and others seemed to contradict previous official explanations and raised mes-

tions about Israel's candor in ex-

See ARMS, Page 4



in Tehran and because their trans-an contact promised to give Israel a Soviet-made T-72 tank captured from the Iraqi Army in the Gulf Panel Expected to Seek The T-72 is the most advanced tank in the Soviet arsenal and was used effectively by the Syrian Army Reagan's Private Notes

By Bob Woodward and David Hoffman Washington Past Service

WASHINGTON - President Ronald Reagan keeps a private file of handwritten notes for his memoirs that includes some material on the Iran-contra affair, and the Senate select committee investigating the affair is expected to seek access to it, according to administration and congressional sources.

In closed-door testimony before the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence last month, the White House chief of staff, Donald T. Regan, was asked whether the president kept a diary for the purpose of writing his memoirs.

Mr. Regan said the president "of course keeps notes," the sources said. They said he was offended involvement in the Iran affair, a that the committee might think the senior Israeli official said: "Our file would be available for its investigation and indicated that it was private and personal.

refusing to confirm or deny the existence of such notes, said last week that "what the president has is a private matter" within the bounds of confidentiality.

"It's private, not part of official records," he said. "It is uniquely

Congressional sources said some members of the committee, includ-

ON PAGE 3

■ New Senate and House inquiries will seek answers to questions in three major areas.

■ George P. Shultz said that the arms sales may have led to more abductions.

ing Senator William S. Cohen, Republican of Maine, would seek to read any of the material that might be relevant to the Iran-contra in-

Sources said Mr. Cohen had indicated that the committee might also seek to interview Edu Morris, a writer who is working on a major Reagan biography. For more than a year, Mr. Morris at-tended some White House meetings and regularly interviewed the

The White House has cooperate the Cooperate that th Iran-contra affeir. It has not asserted executive privilege and has pro-vided many records and documents to the congressional and executive-branch investigators.

In the 1974 landmark ruling on

Richard M. Nixon's Watergate tapes, the Supreme Court held that the president had to turn over relevant evidence in a criminal investigation when issued a subpoens.

Under that ruling, Lawrence E. conducting the criminal probe of the Iran-contra affair, could argue that he is entitled to any White House or presidential material rele-vant to his inquiry.

It could not be learned Saturday

whether Mr. Walsh or his staff was aware that Mr. Reagan kept a pri-vate record for his memoirs, or what action Mr. Walsh might take. The subject is a matter of some

sensitivity in the White House, where officials were hesitant to confirm the existence of any private file Nonetheless, several sources said

some of the material bore on Mr. Reagan's decisions about the Iran

participants in the forum urged adoption of governmental action that would bring "predictability" did 18 months ago. The one thing we should not do is speculate on what the appropri-ate level of the dollar should be," to the world monetary system, in order to avoid major swings in exhe said.

By Axel Krause International Herald Tribuna DAVOS, Switzerland - Finance

and trade ministers from some leading industrial and developing nations called Sunday for "credible" action to improve the stability of a world monetary system buffeted by the dollar's rapid fall.

The U.S. Treasury secretary, James A. Baker 3d, said Friday that the United States was "giving some consideration" to a meeting of the Group of Five industrial nations comprising West Germany, Brit-ain, France, the United States and Japan, but there were no present plans for a meeting.

Raymond Barre, a former prime ster of France, said Sunday that "a new, credible commitment to greater monetary stability was needed "because now it is the markets, and psychology, that are un-dermining economic policies."

Mr. Barre was acting as spokesman for a ministerial group that met informally Saturday and Sunday during the World Economic Forum symposium of business leaders in Davos. The forum was

attended by 55 ministers and senior ship between international corren-

Mr. Barre told reporters that change rates.
"There was a feeling that these

conditions were not being met at the present time," Mr. Barre said. He declined to disclose the views expressed by individual delegates.
Sources at the meeting said that the main target of the proposed action was the Reagan administra-

tion and the U.S. trade and budget In a U.S. television interview Sunday, Mr. Baker denied that the United States was "talking down"

Some countries have alleged that the United States has been making carefully timed statements designed to help the dollar's decline, with the goal of cutting the huge U.S. trade deficit.

Mr. Baker said the dollar had declined in a "reasonable and or-derly way" and that the relation-

cies today "better reflects the economic fundamentals" than it

But he said that if the dollar should go too low, it could create

conditions leading to a recession and an increase in inflation "if it went too far, too fast." Mr. Baker, who was represented at Davos by David C. Mulford, sistant secretary of the Treasury for international affairs, is due in

Saudi Arabia on Monday for talks on economic ties. According to some reports, he will visit Europe afterward for talks with top officials on the currency

with close ties to the U.S adminis-tration said in Davos that it was highly unlikely that a Group of Five meeting would take place this

week because a U.S. Treasury anc-"If a G-5 meeting failed, it could



Raymond Barre

cost the United Sates a lot of mon-

Both Mr. Mulford and James C. Miller, director of the Office of Management and Budget, had left Davos before Mr. Barre made his comments to reporters.

A member of the U.S. delegation, who declined to be identified, said that he did not feel "any pressure" from other officials to respond to the call for action. The delegates at Dayos also in-

luded officials from Japan, the See MONEY, Page 11

Police Seize BBC Data After Spy Satellite Affair

GLASGOW - Police detectives seized two vanloads of film and documents Sunday from the Scottish offices of the BBC, which said the material relates to a six-part series, including a banned segment

on Britain's first spy satellite. The 28-hour operation by 10 Special Branch detectives began Saturday morning and continued through the night with a series of three search warrants and despite a legal battle by the British Broadcasting Corp.

A journalists' spokesman, Harry Smith, said, "It is obvious the government is attempting to censor a series of programs that it might find politically embarrassing."

The government has ordered a police investigation at Government Communications Headquarters, in southwest England, to determine the source of a leak of information about the development of the Zir-con spy satellite. The satellite re-portedly would eavesdrop on communications from the Soviet tant director-general, said in Glas-Union, Eastern Europe and the

The government banned the film

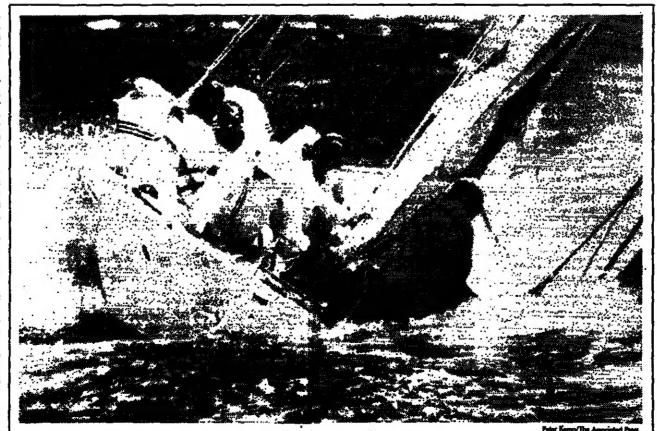
Mr. Campbell wrote an article on the satellite that appeared last week in New Statesman, a leftist magazine. Police later searched the New Statesman's offices and Mr. Campbell's home in London.

The government-chartered BBC is publicly funded but is guaranteed editorial independence. The governing Conservative Party has accused the BBC of biased and inaccurate reporting, which it denies. The BBC's director-general, Alasdair Milne, resigned Thursday for what he called personal reasons.

The BBC said police had wanted to search for material relating to all programs in the series that might pear on the satellite project. It argued that the search warrant did not provide such scope.

An Edinburgh judge, Lord Clyde, agreed and granted an inter-ian injunction blocking the warrant. The police were forced to return the material. But later they returned and again removed the files and

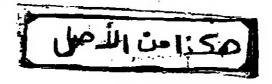
Alan Protheroe, the BBC's assisgow that the warrant had been granted under Section 9 of the 1911 Official Secrets Act. This gives poand barred its producer and writer, lice the right of entry, by force if Duncan Campbell, from speaking necessary, and the power to search



It's Been Easy Sailing So Far for Stars & Stripes

Stars & Stripes, plowing through high winds and heavy seas Sunday off Fremantle, Australia, defeated Kookaburra III by 70 seconds in the second race of the America's Cup final. On

Saturday, in light winds that were supposed to give its opponent a decided advantage, the U.S. yacht won the opening race of the best-of-seven series by 1 minute, 41 seconds.



2 Dissidents in Soviet Will Be Freed, Forced to Leave, Sakharov Says

By Bill Keller

MOSCOW - The Soviet 211thorities have said that two prominent human rights campaigners, Anatoli Koryagin and Sergei D. Khodorovich, will be released from prison and forced to emigrate, according to Andrei D. Sakharov.

Mr. Sakharov, the dissident physicist, said Friday that the KGB, the Soviet internal security agency, had called in the wives of the two men and told them their husbands would be freed if the families agreed to apply for exit

Both men were among 14 "pris-oners of conscience" whom Mr. Sa-kharov had urged Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, to free when Mr. Sakharov was allowed to return to Moscow from internal ex-

ile in December.

Mr. Khodorovich's wife, Ta
in this particular area," he said. tyana, confirmed the report Friday and said that both she and her husband had reluctantly agreed to

leave the country.
Western diplomats said the news appeared to be part of a broader acceleration in Soviet handling of dissident cases, including the unexpected release in recent days of at least four lesser-known dissidents and promises of drastic changes in the criminal laws governing politi-

They cantioned, however, that in the past Soviet officials have some- Park Jong Chul barely had time to times told relatives that prisoners were to be released and failed to follow through. The wife of one leading dissident, Anatoli T. Marchenko, was invited to apply for emigration papers in December shortly before officials disclosed that her husband had died in pris-

tor of a fund to sid political prisoners. It collected money from foreign and Soviet donors to help dissident families with travel expenses, child support and other

In 1983, he was charged with "slandering the Soviet state" and was sentenced to a labor camp in the northern Siberian town of Norilsk, Mr. Sakharov said that Mr. Khodorovich's health had deteriorated from frequent beatings and long terms in an isolation cell.

Dr. Koryagin, 48, a psychiatrist, was arrested in 1981 for smuggling to the West reports on use of Soviet mental hospitals to punish political and religious dissidents. He was sentenced to seven years of labor of Mr. Park has rearranged the and five years of internal exile for South Korean political landscape, disseminating "anti-Soviet propa-

Another prisoner on Mr. Sakhar- defensive

Gunmen Kill

Wife of Irish

The Associated Press

DUNDALK, Ireland - Two

gunmen shot and killed the wife of a jailed Irish nationalist guerrilla as

she was bathing her 9- and 11-year-

back door of Mary McGlinchey's

home Saturday night, went upstairs and shot her in the head, police

said. Neighbors, who heard gunfire

and screaming, found Mrs. McGlinchey, 29, slumped over the

Police roadblocks were set up around Dundalk, which is near the

Dominic McGlinchey, 32, a for-

mer chief of the Irish National Lib-

cration Army, a Marxist offshoot

of the Irish Republican Army, was

convicted in March of shooting at

police and having a gun with intent to endanger life. He is serving a 10-

year term at Portlaoise prison in

The Irish Republican Socialist

Party, the political wing of the Irish

National Liberation Army, said in

a statement Sunday that Mrs. McGlinchey's killers belonged to a

breakaway faction of the group. It described them as "pro-British

Army came to prominence in 1979 when it claimed responsibility for

killing a British member of Parlia-

ment. Airey Neave, in a car bomb-

On Jan. 20, at a hotel in Droghe-

da, 20 miles (32 kilometers) south

of Dundalk, two gunmen shot and

killed two men linked to the Irish

National Liberation Army, The

group claimed responsibility for

close to the group's leadership indi-

been divided by serious feuding.

1972 and taken part in about 200

bombings and shootings in North-

Once the most wanted terrorist

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the attack.

ing at the House of Commons.

central ireland.

border with Northern Ireland.

bathtub, the police said.

The men entered through the

old sons, the police reported.

Guerrilla

ov's list of "prisoners of conscience," a former navigator. Serafim Yevsyukov, was recently released from a psychiatric hospital where he had been confined for protesting the refusal of Soviet authorities to let his family emigrate. In Vienna, the Soviet justice minister, Bons V. Kravtsov, said

Friday in a press conference that the Kremlin planned "radical measures" to alter two criminal statutes that have frequently been used against dissidents.

According to a Reuters report from Vienna, Mr. Kravtsov said the statutes, dealing with "anti-Soviet propaganda" and "slandering viewed in accordance with a decision by the plenary meeting of the Soviet Communist Party Central

He was apparently referring to a party resolution issued Wednesday that called for new laws aimed at safeguarding the rights and free-



VIOLENCE IN PAKISTAN — A policeman pursues more than 100 were injured in rioting. The violence rioters in the Orangi district of Karachi, Pakistan, where began Friday when members of the Bihari ethnic group police said Sunday at least eight persons had died and demanded the release of Afaq Shahid, a Bihari leader.

Student's Slaying Puts Chun on Defensive

By Clyde Haberman

SEOUL - In life, 21 years of it, make his mark. Death made him a political force.

Mr. Park, a student at Seoul National University, died two weeks ago while being questioned by po-licemen about the whereabouts of a campus radical leader. He died of shock, authorities ini-

physician reported contradictory findings, authorities acknowledged that the young man had been tor-The policemen had shoved his

head several times into a tub of water. In one of those dunkings, the government said, Mr. Park's throat was crushed against the rim of the

not new. For decades, international human-rights organizations have accused successive regimes, including the government of President Chun Doo Hwan, of abuses. However, to have the suspicion confirmed through a well-publi-

cized death is rare, and the killing galvanizing the splintered opposi-tion and putting Mr. Chun on the

mit, for the first time in a political added, "It's now becoming less and case, that its policemen had behaved brutally. Although officials insisted that it was an isolated episiderable skepticism about sovernsode, Mr. Chun recognized that he

The two policemen involved were charged with murder, a move that contrasted with the response last year when an officer was accused by dissidents of raping and tially said. Then, as questions arose otherwise "sexually torturing" a in the press and as an attending young woman arrested for antigovernment activities. That policeman was dismissed but never

> As protests over the Park incident mounted, Mr. Chun went further. He expressed personal regret, the national police chief and ordered the creation of a special commission to protect the rights of

ment that officers had ignored legal cide. procedures in the past.

defused the crisis.

WASHINGTON - American

and Soviet negotiators have agreed

nistration officials say.

been vigorously opposed by the Defense Department, which has ar-gued that the United States should

Richard N. Perle, an assistant

secretary of defense, assailed the

move to set up the working group in a meeting Thursday, officials said. The session was attended by

Max M. Kampelman, the chief American arms negotiator, who has

In a related development, Yev-

geni P. Velikhov, a vice president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences,

met with Paul H. Nitze, an adviser

returned from Geneva.

land in October 1985 to face on arms control issues to Secretary charges stemming from a gun bat- of State George P. Shultz. Soviet

tle with the police who captured and American officials said they

him in County Clare on March 17. had discussed the question of set-

not take part in such a group,

The move by the negotiators has

killing is that the country's fettered

press has found new boldness. Although there have always been -government tolerance, a few have stretched the boundaries further than ever lately, printing de-tails not only of this incident but of other suspicious cases as well.

two students and a labor organizer who died over the last 15 months under what opposition politicians have called mysterious circum-

All three had been missing for a His new home minister, Chong while, the newspaper reported. Latwould be prohibited from taking bearing signs of physical abuse. In people into custody without ob-all three instances, the police said that the victims had committed sui-

Government officials talk hope-fully about how those moves have holding more than 1,500 political Mr. Chun's camp insists on an rights," said Lee Jong Ryool, a fall,

On Developing Defensive Systems

space weapons and space tests are banned by the ABM treaty.

in Geneva to set up a special work-ing group to discuss what research, tion has said it has the right to ed States says the radar violates the

such as the Strategic Defense Ini-

Some administration officials

say they believe that the differences

tion will ultimately have to be

between the two sides on this ques-

bridged if an arms agreement in Geneva is to be reached. But other

administration officials say the

United States should not compro-

The dispute over procedures in the Geneva talks takes place amid

important developments concern-

ing the ABM treaty and defensive

systems. Government experts are

assessing intelligence reports, for example, that the Soviet Union

may be dismantling part of its dis-

puted early warning radar at Kras-

and American officials said they had discussed the question of setting up discussions on what kind of signs that the Soviets might be reing out on the issues.

noyarsk in central Siberia.

mise on the issue.

anned by the ABM treaty.

Although Soviet officials have from within the radar building. But

the treaty, the Reagan administra- on this was not yet clear. The Unit-

proposed a strict interpretation of other officials said the intelli

that 238 people were illegally de-tained without warrants between October and mid-January, and that

Independent confirmation of specific accusations is difficult. However, South Korea's Roman Catholic leader, Cardinal Stephen Kim Sou Hwan, has voiced support for the broader charge that the government practices torture. Speaking Monday at a memorial service for Mr. Park, the cardinal said that the torture episode was "not inci-

"This case," he said, "raises fundamental questions about whether this regime is based on human conscience and morality, or gons."

For anti-government politicians, the torture issue offered a rallying point at a time when they were seriously divided over how to press for changes in the way South Korea chooses its national leader.

That is the core political dispute here, but months of jockeying by the New Korea Democrats and the governing Democratic Justice Par-Mr. Chun's camp insists on an

prisoners, a figure that has risen indirect cabinet system headed by a "We have to make use of this dramatically since the beginning of prime minister, while the opposi-opportunity to expand human a new drive against radicals last tion demands direct presidential

ABM treaty and has asked the So-

■ NATO Leaders Criticized

Mr. Perie sharply criticized Eu-

ropean leaders on Sunday as "mealy-mouthed" in expressing

their opinions on world security

issues, The Washington Post re-ported from Munich.

His remarks, aimed at leaders of

the North Atlantic Treaty Organi-

zation, provoked angry rebukes

from representatives attending a

representative to NATO, said,

itously offensive with each other."

Mr. Pede, in a speech before more than 150 officials attending

the meeting said NATO leaders

There is no point in being gratu-

Michael Alexander, Britain's

defense conference here,

In New Delhi

NEW DELHI - India and Paki-Sunday aimed at easing mutual tensions, but neither side appeared willing to halt large troop movethe last two weeks.

An Indian spokesman said Satlasting four and a half hours, were held in a frank, businesslike and cordial atmosphere, and promoted a better mutual understanding." But he declined to comment on the substance of the discussions.

At issue are military maneuvers along a 250-mile (404-kilometer) section of the Pakistan border with northwest India. Recent buildups are reported to involve about 150,000 men on the Indian side and least haif that number on the

In some cases, the troops are said to be within sight of each other, raising fears that an accidental shot could lead to fighting despite pledges by each side not to start a

charges on a variety of issues.

Taking part in the talks Saturday were delegations led by Abdus Sattar, the Pakistani foreign secretary, and Alfred S. Gonsalves, officialing foreign secretary for India. The discussions are scheduled to contime through Monday.

Indian and Pakistani officials

Independent military analysts say India's forces are superior to Pakistan's in numbers and weaponry, and most analysts say that India would probably win a war. Many Pakistani analysts agree, and cite this as a reason Islamabad would not want to provoke a conflict.

NEW DELHI - Prime Mincar was involved in an accident

day newspapers reported.

The Sunday Observer and Sunday Mail said the accident occurred Friday when Mr. Gandhi was late for a public ceremony. The reports said he was driving 72 miles per hour (120 kilometers per hour) and then suddenly slowed, forcing one of his escort cars to run into a curb in order to avoid hitting the prime minister. The driver was bruised and the escort car

stan continued high-level talks read alarm in both countries in

urday evening that the first talks,

India and Pakistan have fought three wars since their independence in 1947 and continue to trade angry U.S., Soviet to Discuss Treaty Limits

say that neither country can afford a war, and that none of the disputes is sufficient cause for war.

Gandhi's Driving

Causes Accident

ister Rajiv Gandhi, a former commercial pilot, drove his Mercedes so fast through central New Delhi that his escort and the driver was injured, Sun-

badly damaged, they said.
The Observer said it was the

fifth time that Mr. Gandhi's security cars had been involved in accidents because of the 42year-old prime minister's driv-ing. Gandhi's speeding and in-sistence on driving his own vehicle is a constant nightmare to his security staff," The Mail

Bonn May Buy, Destroy Radioactive Milk

development and testing are al- adopt a loose interpretation that

lowed for defensive systems by the would allow extensive testing of 1972 anti-ballistic missile treaty, new types of space-based systems

tiative.

Mary McGlinchey

spect in Britain and Ireland, in

He was sentenced in Belfast to

1985 he became the first such sus-

pect to be extradited from Ireland

life imprisonment in connection with the killing of a 63-year-old woman in 1977. The conviction was

He was extradited back to Ire-

to Northern Ireland for trial.

reversed on appeal.

Wallmann, has suggested that the to take it back. Bonn government is considering disposing of 3,000 tons of radioactive powdered milk as contaminatwaste and compensating its

A few days afterward, unconfirmed reports quoting sources cities of Bremen and Cologne, has become an embarrassment for the freight yard in the Bavarian town cated that the organization had Bonn government after evidence of Rosenheim, where it was stored emerged suggesting that it was to six months ago after Bavarian Mr. McGlinchey was quoted by be exported to Angola and Egypt. health officials deemed it unfit for a Dublin newspaper in 1983 as say-ing he had killed 30 persons since

burg newspaper Bild am Sonntag, Mr. Wallmann said Saturday that tion" in disposing of the milk. The refused, arguing that it could be milk is from cows that are grass mixed with animal feeds and safely contaminated by fallout from the sold for consumption by livestock. Chemobyl nuclear accident.

According to Bremen health officials, samples of the milk had radi- North Rhine-Westphalia, where 370 becquerels per kilogram in the most conservative wing of the and made light comedies during the milk and dairy products for human Christian Democratic Party. consumption. The becquerel is a According to a Bremen police cial criticism and came after the standard measure of radioactivity. spokesman, about 2,000 tons of the liberation of France. Some starred

By John Tagliabue week after Bremen and Cologne an additional 1,000 tons, now in refused to release the milk for export Times Service and officials in Bavaria, river barge to Rotterdam and then company in Bremen that was supister for the environment. Walter where the milk came from refused to Angola.

owned by a company named Lopex powder in December after they re-Fxport. The owner of the milk in ceived assurances that it would be thousands of dollars to German Cologne has not been identified. Tests of the powder in Cologue The milk, which is under police showed radiation levels of about guard in rail yards in the northern 2,400 becquerels, the police said.

In an interview with the Ham- animal or human consumption. aper Bild am Sonntag.

Bremen and Cologne have demin said Saturday that manded that the milk be taken Bonn sought "a reasonable solu- back to Bavaria But Bavaria has

A squabble developed among powder, now in Bremen, were des-Simone Signoret, whom he married several West German states last timed for purchasers in Egypt, and in 1946. The couple divorced, and

Some of the squabble is explained by politics. Bremen and ation levels of nearly 6,000 bec- Cologne lies, are governed by envi- man in the 1930s, he was linked to Organist and Composer querels per kilogram when tested. roument-minded Social Demo- the surrealist and Trotalyist move-European Community rules per-mit a maximum radiation level of hold of the Christian Social Union. He d

The Bavarian authorities report- feeds said they knew nothing of The powdered milk in Bremen is edly approved the sale of the milk such plans.

centable radiation levels.

there was strong evidence the milk destroy contaminated crops.

cut with other animal feeds to ac- farmers after the Chemobyl disas-

ter to compensate for losses in-But the police in Bremen said curred when they were forced to

posed to mix the powder with safe

Yves Allégret, Film Director, Dies

PARIS — Yves Allégrez, 79, a Montand. She died last year. film director and a leading figure in Among Mr. Allegrer's most not-French films, died Saturday, his ed films were "Dédée d'Anvers",

an assistant to his brother Marc and to Jean Renoir. As a young He directed his first film in 1941

OCCAUNG OR MAINSMAN MEMORY - 1 32 ORIGINAL SMICE 1931. - 1 22% 12% PischP .52 26 25 17 166 15% - 4 7

family said. The cause of death was not announced.

Mr. Allegret learned to direct as "Une Si Jolie Petite Plage" with Gerard Philippe, "La Meilleure Partie," and "Les Orgneilleux." Edmund Pendleton, 86,

PARIS (IHT) - Edmund Pen-

dicton, 86, an American organist, composer and conductor who had war. But his major works were so-

the American Church in Paris.

When the pastors of the church left before the German occupation of Paris in World War II, Mr. Pendicton kept the church open as lay reader until he was forced to fiee in December 1941 to the south of

He was honored with many prizes for his choral compositions. most of them on religious themes. He was also director of the Chocur lived in Paris since 1925, died Fri- Philharmonique de Paris for 25 day at his home here after a long years, professor of music at the illness.

A student of Marcel Dupre,
Charles Munch and Paul Dukas,
Of the Paris edition of the New

WORLD BRIEFS

Round 2

AMERICA

Winder der in

Blast Kills 4 Near Embassy in Kabul

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (AP) - A car bomb exploded Sunday near the Indian Embassy in Kabul, Afghanistan, killing four people and wounding others, Radio Kabul said.

wounding others, Radio Kabul said.

The broadcast did not say how many had been injured, but the United News of India news agency, in an unattributed report, said that is members of the Indian diplomatic staff and two Indian Airlines employ. The Afghan leader, Major General Najibullah, visited the embassy and

blamed the bombing on Moslem guerrillas. There was no immediate claim of responsibility, and Moslem guerrilla leaders based in Pakistan said they had no information on the bombing.

Some Spanish Students Halt Boycott

MADRID (Reuters)—A Spanish student organization has called off a boycott by high school pupils but said there would be more demonstra.

boycott by mgn school pupuls but said there would be more demonstrations this week against government education policy.

Leaders of Smdent Coordinator, one of two groups at the furthers two months of nurest that has shaken the Socialist government, said Saturday they had decided to end the boycott because other methods would be more effective, though individual schools could continue

would be more effective, though imministration schools could continue stoppages if they wished.

The group said financial measures offered by Education Minister José Maria Maravall in talks Wednesday were inadequate, and that they would continue to press their demand for unrestricted access to universities, which Mr. Maravall rejects.

Leaflets Attack Romanian Leader

BUCHAREST (Reuters) - Clandestine leaflets were distributed in the BUCHAREST (Reuters) — Claudestine leaflets were distributed in the Romanian capital recently urging the removal of President Name Ceausescu and calling for strikes, diplomatic sources said.

Diplomats from Western countries and some of Romania's Soviet bloc allies said Saturday they had seen copies of two different leafler circulated before Mr. Ceausescu's 68th burthday Jan. 26.

The leaflets urged people to strike Jan. 23, but there were no report that they had any effect. Mr. Ceausescu has ruled Romania for 21 years and is one of the world's last Stalinist-style leaders.

Barbie May Need Prostate Surgery

LYON (UPI) - Klaus Barbie, the former Gestapo chief who was deported to France from Bolivia in 1983, may have to undergo surgery to correct urinary-tract problems that caused him to be hospitalized last week, his lawyer said Sunday.

Jacques Vergès said after meeting with Mr. Barbie that if the condition requires surgery it should

not delay the opening of Mr. Barbie's trial for crimes committed while he was the Lyon Gestapo chief from 1942 to 1944. The trial of Mr. Barbie, 73, is

tentatively scheduled for May or



Rhine Ship Collision Spills Fertilizer

DORMAGEN, West Germany (AP) — Forty-two tons of fertiles:
spilled into the Rhine River on Sunday when a Swiss tanker hit at
anchored freighter near here, authorities said. A freighter occumen was missing and presumed drowned.

The Düsseldorf city government, which is responsible for the port d

Dormagen, a few miles upstream from where the accident occurred, aid it had sounded the "international Rhine alarm" used in the case of

chemical accidents along the river.

The alarm was lifted at 4:30 P.M., but there was no estimate on the possible environmental damage to the river. In November, several indu-trial accidenta, including a fire at a warehouse in Basel, caused chancel

Acid Attack at Gaza School Injures 12 GAZA CTTY, Israeli-Occupied Gaza Strip (AP) — Twelve Palestriat zirls were injured Sunday when masked men entered Shanki High School in Gaza City and sprayed them with acid, military sources said.

In other violence, police said nine persons were wounded, one seriously, in a bomb explosion on an Israeli ous on the coastal highway between the latest and Tel Aviv. Several reports said factions of the Palestant.

Liberation Organization claimed responsibility.

In addition, Israeli military sources said an Israeli man shot and accounted a 20-year-old Palestinian in the town of Rafah in the Gaza Say after youths attacked his vehicle with stones.

Sri Lanka Denies Accusation on Deaths COLOMBO (Reuters) - The Sri Lankan government denied Sunday accusations that security forces killed more than 200 civilinais an anti-guerrilla operation last week.

an anti-guernilla operation last week.

A spokesman for a group called the Citizens' Committee and the appears now that more than 200 people have been killed in the anticle week wednesday in the eastern district of Batticaloa.

The government said that only four civilians, as well as 23 Tage guernillas and 13 security men, were killed when commendos raided reighted the security men, were killed when commendos raided reighted the security men, were killed when commendos raided reighted the security men, were killed when commendos raided reighted the security men, were killed when commendos raided reighted the security men, were killed when commendos raided reighted the security men, were killed when commendos raided reighted the security men, were killed when commendos raided reighted the security men, were killed when commendos raided reighted the security of the se

For the Record

Brazz's 559-member constituent assembly, charged with drawing up constitution to replace that written during the 21-year military dictals. ship that ended in March 1985, met for the first time Su

The Long Island Real Read, the largest U.S. commuter line, was backle operation Saturday for the first time since a strike began Jan. 18. The backle went back into service because of a 60-day cooling off period ordered by

More than 100 people were arrested in a weekend raid on a West Bedit bar where a group of West Germans had gathered, allegedly to form illegal Nazi-style political party, officials said Sunday. Several political party. and a government lawyer were injured in the raid.



IT'S NICE TO HAVE

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Round 2 of the Iran Inquiries

Senate, House to Focus on Policy, Possible Criminal Acts

By David E. Rosenbaum

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Same Company

WASHINGTON - Now that the Senate intelligence committee's report on the Iran-contras affair is complete, the senators and representatives who will continue invessigating the matter in the months ahead say they still face three broad manswered questions.

These are the issues: Was the Reagan administration's Iran policy justifiable? How was that policy made? Were crimes committed as the policy was carried out?

The report made public by the intelligence committee last week, the most authoritative account of the affair to date, dealt with these matters to some extent.

But the chairman and vice chairman of the committee — Senator David L. Boren, Democrat of Oklahoma, and Senator William S. Cohen, Republican of Maine emphasized that their investigation was "preliminary," and Mr. Boren said it did not answer the answer the question of principal interest to

Mr. Boren also sits on the special . Senate committee that will investi-. Senate committee that will investi-inquiries. These investigations are gate the matter, and he said that

Reagan Revolution

Falls Short in Courts

Since taking office, President

Ronald Reagan has appointed

299 men and women as U.S.

judges, or about 40 percent of the total federal bench. By and

large, to the dismay and sur-

prise of many conservatives, they have taken the path of ju-dicial restraint rather than ac-

U.S. News & World Report

magazine says: "Many Reagan-ites who predicted the presi-

dent's court appointments

would be his most enduring leg-

acy mistakenly believed that a judge's adherence to a strict-constructionist doctrine neces-

sarily meant acceptance of

right-wing positions on explo-sive issues such as school pray-

er abortion and pornography.

Liberal critics, meanwhile, warned that Reagan's judges would trammel individual liber-

ties, gut civil-rights enforce-

ment and legalize censorship.

But in practice, most Reagan judges have eschewed politics and instead adhered to the judi-

cially conservative tradition of following legal precedent."

The magazine quoted a University of Virginia law profes-sor, A.E. Dick Howard, as say-

political orientation, Researc's

that's been laid out already." "The result," said the maga-

udges tend to stay in the track

zine, "as some conservatives see

it, has been the undermining of

true Reaganism" in decisions on such issues as the protection

of the civil rights of people with acquired immune deficiency

syndrome and the banning of religious displays on public

Hellywood frequently makes rejentific boners that disregard

simple laws of physics, says Jack Weyland, a professor at the South Dakota School of Mines.

When Lois Lane is thrown off a

tall building. Superman scoops her up as she is inches from the

ground. But at her rate of fall she would actually hit his arms

of steel with a sickening splat. In "Star Wars," the evil Darth

Vader's spaceships explode with a satisfying roar, but since

space has no atmosphere to carry sound waves, there would be

no sound at any distance. In

"The Martian Chronicles," inhabitants of Mars chat with those of Earth as if they were talking on the telephone. But since radio waves travel at only

186,000 miles (about 300,000

kilometers) a second, conversa-tion across tens of millions of

miles would be much slower.

R.J. McCabe of Cleveland

was ordered to give a black family a year's free lodging after he was accused of refusing to rent

them an apartment. Avery

Friedman, the attorney for the plaintiff, Clarence D. Bolden, said that Mr. McCabe also was

ordered to apologize to Mr. Bolden in U.S. District Court,

to pay him an undisclosed sum

and to attend at least three

study sessions on fair-housing

law, Mr. McCabe referred ques-

tions to his attorney, who could

not be reached.

property.

Short Takes

AMERICAN TOPICS

committee would try to discover summer and possibly until the end whether laws had been broken. summer and possibly until the end of the year.

"Who violated the law?" he said. "Were the violations serious enough to warrant removal from office? Did President Reagan violate the law in a manner that would be an impeachable offense?"

The intelligence committee re-port published last week was based on three weeks of hearings last month. Testimony was not received from important figures like Lieu-tenant Colonel Oliver L. North and Vice Admiral John M. Poindexter, who cited their constitutional right against self-incrimination and refused to be interrogated.

At the end of its report, the committee listed 14 major "unresolved issues," ranging from the activities in the White House to intricate financial transactions.

Now that the intelligence panel has laid the foundation, the congressional investigation enters a new phase. The two special com-mittees established this year in the Senate and the House of Representatives will each carry out separate

National Committee on Jan. 23, says she did not ask her father for the job but has earned it

through "27 years of breaking

my back" for the party, "I was asked to do it by the president," she told The Washington Post. "I did not walk into the Oval Office and say, 'Daddy, I want this job." Her selection for the

\$70,000-a-year post has been widely criticized. But Miss Rea-

gan, 45, said people "forget that I was a Republican before the president was. I licked my first envelopes in 1960, and Pve nev-

Eduand G. Brown Jr., gover-nor of California from 1975 to 1983, is living in Kamakura, Ja-pan, a city of Buddhist temples, near Tokyo. The Los Angeles Times says Mr. Brown, 48, is attending Zen Buddhist study

sessions and is writing a book

"to ultimately set out my vision of the future." Mr. Brown, a

Roman Catholic and former Je-

Edmund G. Brown Jr. in

Kamakura, Japan. He is studying Zen Buddhism and is at work on a book.

suit seminarian, was an unsuc-cessful candidate for the Demo-

cratic presidential nomination in 1980 and the U.S. Senate in 1982. Asked if his vision of the future included bids for either

office in 1988, he said, "

haven't given up my interest. I want to finish this book. I then

want to take it on the lecture

David Brinkley, 66, the televi-

sion newsman who now runs

the Sunday-morning news-talk show "This Week" on ABC-TV,

told The Washington Post

about a dinner-party tactic:

"Somebody will sit next to me

or near me and take it for grant-

ed I know who he is because he's the assistant secretary of

labor. I do not know who he is.

So a little trick I use is to say to

him, 'What are you doing?'
He'll say, 'Why, I'm the assistant secretary of labor!' And I will then lie to him and say, 'Oh

yes, I know that; what are you

working on at the moment? It

-ARTHUR HIGBEE

er stopped working."

fore asking them to give public testimony. Interviews with most of the lawmakers on the special committees showed that they have somewhat different ideas about where the emphasis of their investigations

manship of Daniel K. Inouye,

Democrat of Hawaii, and 15 repre-

sentatives led by Lee H. Hamilton, Democrat of Indiana.

Both panels have hired experi-enced criminal lawyers to be their

chief counsels, and the House in-

vestigators have begun to draft subpoenas and take depositions. But committee staff members must

go through a long process of ob-

taining top security clearances be-

fore much of the work can be done.

The committees are still operating

Mr. Incuye and Mr. Hamilton said public televised questioning of witnesses would not start before

March, and some members of their

committees say they believe it will be spring before the hearings are in

full swing. Like prosecutors, congressional investigators interrogate witnesses at length in private be-

out of temporary offices.

Mr. Boren said the legal ques-tions "must be a focus." The laws that might have been broken, he said, range from general criminal statutes governing such things as perjury and misappropriation of government funds to specific legal restrictions on covert actions, arms sales and aid to the contras, as the

Nicaraguan rebels are called. Other lawmakers said they thought it was more important to examine the process and the policy than to conduct a criminal investi-

A special prosecutor, Lawrence E. Walsh, has been appointed to conduct a separate investigation.

Mr. Hamilton, the chairman of the House panel, did not discount the importance of investigating criminal activity. But he said the most important task of his committee would be to look at "the policy

He said, "We were pursuing one policy in public and one in private, and the two policies were contradictory."

Most of the legislators who were interviewed said they were deeply interested in finding out the extent of President Ronald Reagan's involvement in carrying out the policies under investigation.

The Senate intelligence commit-

tee found no direct evidence in its preliminary inquiry that the presi-dent knew of the diversion to the contras of profits from arms sales. to Iran. But the committee did uncover some evidence that Mr. Reagan was concerned primarily with than seeking a political opening

Mr. Hamilton said he found the idea that the president was ignorant of important policy matters to be "a curious thing."

It stretched his imagination, be

said, to accept the idea that Admiral Poindexter, who resigned as na-tional security adviser in Novem-ber, did not inform the president of the aid to the contras.

The consensus of the congressional investigators is that the testimony of Admiral Poindexter and Colonel North, who directed the White House activities in both Iran and Nicaragua and who was dismissed in November, will be required to resolve the issue of the president's

Senator Orrin G. Hatch, Republican of Utah, is one of several members of the special committee who want to compel the testimony of Admiral Poindexter and Colonel North by granting them limited immunity from prosecution at the outset of the investigation.

Their testimony is more important to the country than their prosecution," Mr. Hatch said.

Mr. Walsh, the special prosecu-tor, has asked the committees to withhold grants of immunity for now to give him time to pursue his investigation fully, and a clear ma-jority of the members of both committees agree with that course.

But Senator Paul S. Trible Jr., Republican of Virginia, who is a former federal prosecutor, and oth-ers said that if immunity was the only way to obtain their testimony, it would be offered before the conessional investigation was com-

Mexico City Invokes A Smog Emergency

MEXICO CITY - Mexico City has adopted emergency anti-smog measures for the first time to combat severe air pollution, as resi-dents complained of headaches, burning eyes and irritated lungs.

After three days of smog, more than 270 factories were asked Friday to cut production and motorists were urged to leave cars at home. The government listed several areas of the city as having "very poor" air quality.

Notes About People Maureen Reagan, elected co-chairman of the Republican

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WHERE FRIENDLY SERVICE AWAITS YOU

Shultz Fears Sales Prompt Kidnappings The special committees, which are still being organized, will com-prise 11 senators under the chair-

WASHINGTON - The U.S. arms sales to Iran may have escalated hostage-taking in Beirut, according to Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

Mr. Shultz, in a magazine interview, said: "The structure of the arms deliveries and the connection with the hostages may have gotten pretty tightly con-nected, in which case the perception of the Iranians - what ever the perception in this country was - would be that hostages are a thing of value. "Once you get that estab-

lished in somebody's mind, then you have problems," he

The interview was published Saturday in U.S. News & World

The increased attention focused on the hostages compli-cates negotiations for their freedom, Mr. Shultz said.

"The more you make out of hostages, the more value is placed on them by the hostage takers," he said. "If we say things and do things that suggest that there's nothing in this world we wouldn't do to get these hostages out, that's a bad line to take."

U.S. officials have said that about two dozen persons from at least nine nations are being held hostage in Lebanon. Many of those have been kidnappe since the affair over the Iran arms sales surfaced in November, including 12 persons in the past three weeks.

Mr. Shultz said that if the United States could get a clear target, it should take military action against terrorists in the

The Reagan administration, he said, must "reaffirm that aspect of our policy that says, Terrorists must pay for their acts.' If we can figure out how to raise the cost to the terrorists,

'Supercollider': The \$6 Billion Big Bang

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Proponents of the \$6 billion nuclear particle accelerator approved by President Ronald Reagan have called the project a "momentous leap forward" in the exploration of matter and energy.

in high-energy physics, the development of the "superconducting supercollider," as the device is called, "is the equivalent of putting a man on the moon," said Energy Secretary John S. Herrington in announcing Friday that the adminis-tration will ask Congress to provide money for the project. "It will have spinoffs, discoveries and innova-tions that will profoundly touch every human being."

The supercollider would be the

most costly piece of research equipment ever built for any purpose. The fate of the supercollider has been hanging in the balance at the White House for months, caught in a debate between scientists and budget officials over whether the

nation can afford such a costly re-search tool at a time of high federal While Energy Department officials said they could take from other programs the \$60 million envisioned for design work in fiscal

1988, the project will require hun-dreds of millions in construction funds later. Foreign governments, and per-haps the state in which the project is eventually located, will be asked to share in the costs and will share

in the scientific and economic benefits, the secretary said. Officials said Mr. Reagan made the decision at a meeting of the Domestic Policy Council on Thursday, yielding to arguments that the United States faced losing its lead-ership position in high-energy physics if the project was not built.

The United States has the world's most powerful accelerators in operation at the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory, in Illinois. A European consortium, the European Laboratory for Particle Physics, in Geneva, is planning a larger machine, however, and Japan is ex-pected to start operating a major accelerator this year.

The Soviet Union has two large accelerators under development, including a device, to be in operation by 1995, more than three times the size of the largest Fermi accel-



Energy Secretary John S. Herrington in Washington announcing plans for a nuclear particle accelerator.

erator. The U.S. supercollider. which would dwarf all those accelerators, is targeted for completion in 1996 if funding is approved by

Congress.
This is a watershed for America's scientific and technological explosion.

leadership and another clear sign
that President Renald Reagan is it is hoped, to create particles that

mercial goals for the supercollider, protons and neutrons that make up of it based in small laboratories at and Mr. Herrington said Friday the nucleus of the atom are made of universities.

that it has "no military applica- even more basic constituents called

Scientists contend that similar

research has yielded significant benefits in nuclear medicine, computer development and other hightechnology fields.

The supercollider would be in an underground turnel the shape of a race track, 10 feet (about 3 meters) in diameter and 52 miles (84 kilometers) in circumference.

Inside the tunnel, powerful superconducting magnets cooled by iquid helium to increase their efficiency would propel beams of protons along separate tracks in opposite directions.

When the protons reached nearly the speed of light, electromagnetic chutes would open and direct the two beams into each other head-on.

tists say, the supercollider could approximate in a tiny space the energy level that marked the moment after the "big bang," the theory that holds that the expansion of "These devices are becoming so the universe began with a gigantic

explosion.

The energy would be sufficient,

cuarks. Physicists believe that the supercollider will enable them to identify even more elementary particles in their efforts to understand and ex-

plain the origins of matter. ■ Project Is Assailed

Opponents of the project contend that it is too costly and unlikely to produce commensurate results, The New York Times

Critics have contended that the project would sap federal funds from less glamorous, but equally important, areas of scientific research. They also say there are no guarantees that the giant facility would vield more discoveries than current or planned facilities.

The supercollider "may be close In that instant of collision, scien- to the end of the line of large science projects," said John E. Pike,

expensive, and what they're trying to find is so obscure, that we may be at the point where scientists can no longer justify the cost," he said. committed to keeping this nation on the cutting edge of world leadership and competitiveness," Mr. Herrington said.

There are no immediate competitiveness and energy. Scientists of matter and energy. Scientists on the rest of physics research in the United States, much

White House Political Adviser Resigns

Daniels Jr., who tried in December of the White House, and it's likely to persuade Donald T. Regan, the to become deeper."

White House chief of staff, to re
Early in December, Mr. Daniels

he was leaving to pursue economic opportunities, and he did not men-tion Mr. Regan in his letter of resignation. His departure is considered likely to aggravate tension between Republican lawmakers and the

By Lou Cannon dicament," said a Republican congressman who declined to be identified. "There is a void at the center

sign over his handling of the Iran arms affair, has announced that he is resigning as President Ronald Reagan's chief political assistant.

Mr. Daniels said Saturday that he was lession to announced that he were saying his ability to deal with other issues had been seriously impaired because he had been involved in decisions leading to clander the was lession to announce of the residual to the property of the residual to the r destine U.S. arms sales to Iran. Mr.

White House chief of staff.

We're being run over by the Democrats, and Mitch was one of Home town. The organization is Miller 3d, director of the Office of

leave the White House about March I, is also associating with an Indianapolis law firm, Baker & Daniels.

He had been White House political director since September 1985. White House officials said it was not certain if a successor would be named or whether the post would

be left vacant, Mr. Daniels' departure comes at Daniels urged the chief of staff to resign to give the president an opportunity to make "a fresh start."

Mr. Daniels said be would become chief executive officer of the Hudsen Jerstente a recent house species. the few people at the White House heavily involved in international Management and Budget, plans to who understood our political pre-



Swiss Bank Corporation: The professional interface.

When the markets are racing to keep up with the news, the news can't keep up with the markets.

The financial markets never stop, and the pace in foreign exchange can get dramatic. With information flooding in at electronic speeds, you need to sift out what's new and what's not, and what's relevant to you. You can't keep up with the whole world, but you can work with a partner who's in the markets constantly. A professional whose advice and timing you can rely on. Try us out in foreign exchange, and find out what we can do for your business wherever your business takes you.



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ZURICH

LUGANO

the discussion, and they went to

· "I felt there was a real opportunity here to make an opening again with Iran," Mr. Nimrodi said. "We

asked Peres if we could sell Israeli

arms. He said: "No. Offer to sall

next month he continued his dis-

cussions with Mr. Ghorbanifar and

Peres's objections, Mr. Ghorbanifar added an inducement. Mr.

Nimrodi said the Iranian offered to

give Israel one of three Soviet-

made T-72 tanks Iran had capture

"This got people's attention," Mr. Nimrodi said. "But first every-

one wanted to make sure that

Ghorbanifar was for real. He was

brought to Israel in early March and checked out by all the intelli-

gence experts. They listened to him speaking on the phone with high officials in Tehran. Some of them

said that he is obviously well con-

nected, but he is also a liar. Sure he

is a liar, but what do you expect to

The Israelis also did not believe

that Mr. Ghorbanifar had the \$50

Suisse, and confirmed that he had

count of the government-owned Iranian oil company, he said.
"Ghorbanifar and three systol-

that the money was there, peoples'

able to go to the Israeli Defense

Ministry and work out arrange-

ments for the arms deal. No arms

can be shipped from Israel without

tered the picture, as far as I know."

The boat carrying the mortar shells was scheduled to leave, he

'Look they need TOWs,'" Mr.

Nimrodi recalled. "Peres said: No

way. We can't sell American weap-

not give the TOWs."
William Buckley, who disappeared March 16, 1984, had been

the CIA station chief in Beirut and at the time was one of several Americans who had been kid-napped in Lebanon. Later, he was

reported to have died in captivity.

About a week after the discus-

ons.' So we went back to Ghorba

This was sometime between the

government approval.

them food."

from Iraq.

MANAMA Bahrain - Iraq said Sunday that its jets hit six Iranian towns and cities in retaliation for Iranian attacks on civilian centers, including a missile strike

Both sides gave conflicting versions of ground fighting east of Basra, Iraq's second largest city, which has been the focus of a three week Iranian offensive on the southern war front.

Baghdad also reported an air strike on a vessel in the northern Gulf. Lloyd's Shipping Intelligence in London said it believed an iranian tanker, the 137,895-ton Khark-

It was the I Ith merchant ship hit by Iran or Iraq this year in the socalled tanker war, which claimed about 100 vessels in 1986. A Baghdad military spokesman said Iraqi planes launched "de-

raids on the northwestern towns of Miandowab, Mianch, Maragheh and Salmas in response to Iranian air, artillery and missile

JI

Te

Iraq reported air raids Saturday night on the Iranian cities of Isfa-han and Tabriz after the seventh missile in 20 days hit Baghdad.

Iran said the missile was aimed at a "strategic military center" in the city and that the attack marked the start of a "new stage in deterrent and retaliatory measures."

On the southern front of the war, Baghdad said its forces had pushed back tranian troops at Fish Lake and at the Jasim River.

An Iranian military communique reported victories in three "limited operations" east of Basra.

Most fighting in the past three weeks appears to have been in an area north of the Shatt-al-Arab waterway, downstream from Basra, bordered by the Jasim River on the east and the Dual Canal and Fish

Venda Said to Release Cleric

JOHANNESBURG - Police Lutheran Church of South Africa.

freed a black Lutheran leader who was released by police Friday in the

had been detained without charges black homeland of Venda. The Star

for nearly three months in a South newspaper reported.

African bomeland after contacting Mr. Farisani, 39, who heads the

African homeland after contacting Mr. Farisani, 39, who heads the the outlawed African National church in Venda, was taken into

Congress anti-apartheid move- custody in November by Venda se-

ment, according to a newspaper re-port. curity police after he met with ANC officials in Lusaka, the Zam-

port. ANC official
Dean Simon Tahenuwani Fari- bian capital



Iranians step on painted flags of the Soviet Union, the United States and Israel at the entrance of a hotel in Ahwaz, Iran, where Iraqi prisoners were on display.

Past presidents have kept a writ-

ruling, ordered some of the record-

ings made by Mr. Nixon on Dicta-belts surrendered to U.S. District

Court Judge John J. Sirica and then

to the special Watergate prosecu-

An attorney who was involved in

the Nixon tapes case said Saturday

that the Supreme Court ruling was

definitive and that for practical

purposes it meant a president had

to produce subpoensed evidence in

Constitutional law professors

said Saturday they believed a presi-

dent could attempt to deny the

courts and Congress his personal

notes under the doctrine of execu-

a criminal investigation.

(Continued from Page 1)

dealings because the president re-ferred to it in meetings with aides while preparing for his interview with the special review panel head-

ed by former Senator John G. Tow-

In that interview last week, the

president answered questions for

A White House official who has

frequent contact with the president

said Mr. Reagan often wrote notes

for himself in longhand and gave

Kathleen Osborne, for safekeeping. The official said he was not sure if

this was the only way that Mr.

Reagan kept some record of his

ARMS: Israeli Attempt Reported

According to Mr. Nimrodi at the end of 1984 Adnan M. Khashoggi, a Saudi arms dealer, introduced Manucher Ghorbanifer, an Iranian arms merchant, to King Fahd of Saudi Arabia. He described Mr. Ghorbanifar "as a man who could bring Iran back to the West." Mr. Ghorbanifar appealed for Saudi help in obtaining weap-ons and, according to Mr. Ninnodi, Fahd told Mr. Khashoggi to try to

In early 1985, Mr. Nimrodi said, Mr. Khashoggi called him and Al Schwimmer, the founding presi-dent of Israel Aircraft Industries and a close friend of Shimon Peres, who was then prime minister, and also of Mr. Khashoggi. Mr. Nimrodi said Mr. Kha-

shoggi asked him to meet with Mr. Ghorbanifar and hear him out. The two of them met for the first time in February 1985 at the Geneva Hil-

"Ghorbanifar said to me, Look. I want to buy Israeli arms,' " Mr. Nimrodi recalled. "He said: We can do a lot together. I am a close friend of the Iranian prime minis-ter. There are pragmatists in the leadership who want to bring Iran back to the West. I am ready to bring Israel together with them." Mr. Nimrodi said he returned to

REAGAN: Panel Expected to Seek Private File on Iran

ten diary or dictated periodic or daily memorandums. Mr. Nixon, such a claim. for example, dictated a daily diary into a small recording machine. The Supreme Court, in its 1974 University law professor, said he believed the courts would not force a president to yield the notes if he made a strong claim that their dis-closure would impend or harm na-

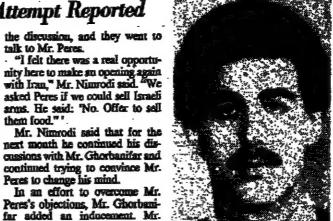
> "If the executive puts the claim on high ground and goes no fur-ther, the executive is likely to win," Mr. van Alstyne said. All three constitutional experts

> said the issue could be similar to the 1974 case in which the Supreme Court ordered Mr. Nixon to turn over 64 tapes and Dictabelts related to Watergate.
> That, said A.E. Dick Howard, a

"The reality is that a president has no immunity, privilege or pri-vacy," said the attorney, who de-clined to be identified. law professor at the University of Virginia, is the only Supreme Court ruling on executive privilege.
Philip Kurland of the University The law is much less clear con-

cerning congressional subpoenas. Several legal authorities said Saturof Chicago law school said: "The scope of executive privilege is day that if the president chose to comething nobody knows." resist a subpoena from the Senate or House, that issue might have to

The president said Dec. 2: "I recognize fully the interest of Congress in this matter and the fact that, in performing its important oversight and legislative role, Congress will want to inquire into what occurred. We will cooperate with



2 Lebanese **Held by Bonn** See Relatives

By John Tagliabue New York Times Service BONN — Two Lebanese broth-

ers imprisoned in West Germany, one of whom is wanted by the Unit-ed States for hijacking and murder, were recently visited in prison by The officials said Saturday that

million to pay for the arms he wanted to buy. So, Mr. Nimrodi said, he went with Mr. Ghorbanifar to Geneva, to his bank, Credit at the urging of the parents, who were brought claudestinely from Lebanon, the young men divulged bits of information about their acaccess to \$100 million in the activities to West German investigators, including the location of a small depot of liquid explosives that the police found Wednesday.

account," Mr. Nimrodi said. When I came back and reported The brothers, Mohammed Ali Hamadeh and Abbas Ali Hamaeyes lit up here. They have been laying people off in the defense deh, were arrested in West Germamy last month. The United States is industry, and this meant jobs."
With the offer of the T-72 on the seeking the extradition of Mohammed Hamadeh for his alleged role in the June 1985 hijacking of a table and the prospect of selling \$50 million in Israeli-made arms to Trans World Airlines plane in Iran and making contacts with top leaders, Mr. Nimrodi said, he was which a U.S. Navy diver was killed.

Officials have evidence suggest-ing that Mohammed Hamadeh may have been traveling to West Germany as part of a new terrorist offensive in Western Europe by

Contacts with the parents were considered crucial to West German end of March and the beginning of April 1985, he said.
"At this time," Mr. Nimrodi said, "nobody was talking about the Americans. They had not enofficials, since it is believed that two West Germans kidnapped earlier this month in West Beirut are being held by other Hamadeh family members to force the release of the youngest brother, 22-year-old said, during the week of April 22,

1985, and when about half the Der Spiegel, in an article to ap-pear Monday, cites government sources as saying that letters from shells had been transferred to Hilat for loading, Mr. Ghorbanifar auddenly showed up in Israel again, Mr. Nimrodi said. the two kidnapped businessmen. Rudolf Cordes and Alfred "He said that the Iranians decid-Schmidt, were delivered to Chan-cellor Helmut Kohl by a middleed they didn't need mortar shells now but had to have 500 TOW missiles immediately to deal with the Iraqi tanks," Mr. Nimrodi said.

The report said the two businessthe purpose of the abductions was to free Mr. Hamadeh. They did not

identify their kidnappers. West German officials said a far and said, 'Sorry, we can't.' It was then that Ghorbanifar said, 'What if I bring you Buckley? Then will you sell the arms?' We went and told Peres, but he still would U.S. request for Mr. Hamadeh's extradition was still at the Justice Ministry and had not been passed to a West German court for examination. Soon after Mr. Hamadeh's arrest Jan. 13, West German officials said his extradition could

U.S. Official, Jaruzelski Agree on **Closer Ties**

By Jackson Diehl

secretary of state, John C. Whitehead, has met with the Polish leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, and agreed to a range of political and economic contacts meant to relax a five-year freeze in U.S.-Polish relations.

Mr. Whitehead's four-day trip,

which ended Saturday, was the highest-level official contact between the Reagan administration and the Jaruzelski government since martial law was imposed in December 1981. Mr. Whitehead met with Lech

Walesa, founder of the indepen-dent trade union Solidarity, and with other senior opposition fig-ures and Roman Catholic church leaders. He refused to predict whether President Ronald Reagan would soon lift economic sanctions against Poland dating from 1981. Government spokesmen have

said the sanctions, which include denial of credits as well as higher tariffs for Polish goods through the denial of most-favored-nation trading status, have cost the econo-my billions of dollars. Officials announced several

recements to upgrade cooperation between the two governments, in-cluding renewal of formal trade

A thaw in U.S.-Polish relations began after General Jaruzelski released almost all of the country's political prisoners in September. The Polish leadership has managed to restore normal relatious with most West Enropean countries in the past 18 months. It has increasingly pinned its hopes for improving its economy on Western credit and technology.

The contacts agreed upon during liminary talks this spring in preparation for an autumn meeting of the U.S.-Polish Joint Economic Commission to discuss trade. Officials said the commission had not The two governments also

greed to begin talks next month in ashington on an agreement for scientific and technological cooper-ation, and for the visit to Washington of a Polish parliamentary delegation headed by Jozef Czyrek, a member of the Politburo.

In addition, U.S. companies will participate in the annual Polish industrial trade fair in Poznan this June for the first time since normal relations were broken.

Mr. Whitehead said Washington

was concerned about the more than 20 political prisoners who opposi-tion sources say are still in Polith prisons. The government denies that any political prisoners remain, describing those held as terrorists or common criminals.

The Associated Press reported

Talks in Prague

had no information on whether the United Press International reportcaurier and its cruiser escorts had ed from Beirut. headed into the Atlantic or toward



U.K. Patrols **Falklands** Fishing Zone

LONDON - Two marmed ships manned by civilians began patrols around the Falkland Leands on Sunday following Bris-ain's imposition of a lishing consu-

vation zone.

Although Argentina rejects the British imposition of the 159 nanical mile (173-mile or 280-kilometer) zone as a new attempt by London to usurp Argentine territory, is has promised it will act to avoid clashes.
When Britain announced the

zone in October in response to islanders' fears that the waters were being overfished, it said it was actually claiming under international law, a fisheries limit of 200 nautical miles (230 miles). But Britain only intends patrol-

ing the 150-mile zone, the same area of a military exclusion zone it declared after the 1982 Paliciands war with Argentina.

Argentina has said it would

maintain peace in the zone. But Foreign Minister Dante Capulo said: "If we do not enter the 150 miles that surround the islands, I want to make it clear that this is not because an administrative zone has been placed there but because by been made to coincide with the military exclusion zone."

British officials have stressed that they do not expect a confrontation with Argentina.

Trawlers wishing to fish the wa-ters around the British-ruled islands will need a license costing up to \$120,000 from the Falkland Is-

More than 200 licenses have been issued to 10 nations, including Britain, Taiwan, Japan, South Ko-France and Greece.

A Japanese ship is reported to have arrived already, although serious fishing is not expected to start

British officials said the Soviet Mr. Whitehead arrived in Union, which has reached a sepa-Czechoslovakia on Saturday for rate pact with Argentina, has indi-talks on ways to improve relations, cated it will respect the 150-mile limit, although no Soviet ships have applied yet for a license."

Investment Strategies & Opportunities on the Paris Stock Exchange



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FEBRUARY 9 09.15 NEW TECHNIQUES OF OPERATING ON THE PARIS Association, Pariner, Dupont-Denant stackbrokers 40.45 Coffee 40.45 FRENCH INSTITUTIONAL INVESTOR PANEL: Industry

Group Selections for Stock Market Performance in 1987. Panel participants: Crédit Agricole, Crédit Lyannais, Groupe Victoire, Société Générale. *12.45. LATEST COMPANY DEVELOPMENTS 12.45 Lunch

IS THERE A MEANINGFUL CHANGE IN NATIONAL ATTITUDES TOWARDS BUSINESS IN FRANCE?

David de Rothschild, Chairman, Rothschild & Associés Banque. 44.45 FRENCH INSTITUTIONAL INVESTOR STRATEGY AND

SELECTIONS ON THE PARIS BOURSE.
Panel participants: AXA, Crédit Commercial de France, Crédit du Nord.

16.15 LATEST COMPANY DEVELOPMENTS.

16.45 OPPORTUNITIES IN FRENCH TECHNOLOGY.

Jacques Malsonrouge, General Manager of France's Industry Ministry, former Chairman and CEO of IBM World Trade Corp. 17.30 Cockloils

69.00 THE ECONOMIC OUTLOOK FOR FRANCE.
Edouard Balladus, French Minister of Economy,
Finance and Privalization.

10.00 Coffee 10.30 FRENCH FRANC, INTEREST RATE AND BOND MARKET Panel participants: Banque Indosuez, Banque Nationale de Paris, Crédit Industriel et Commercial,

Group des Assurances Nationales. 12.00 LATEST COMPANY DEVELOPMENTS

12.30 Lunch
14.15 THE DEREGULATION OF FRENCH INDUSTRY AND ITS
IMPACT ON CORPORATE COMPETITIVENESS.
Aich Madelin, French Minister of Industry,
Postal/Telecommunications and Tourism
15.15 LATEST COMPANY DEVELOPMENTS
15.45 FOREIGN INSTITUTIONAL INVESTOR SELECTIONS ON THE

John Reinsberg, Overseas Fund Monager, General Bectric Investment Corp., Hugh Priestley, Director, Henderson Administration Plc., Steven Schaeter, Monaging Director, Oechsle International Advisors, Panel moderator: Roger Homelt Head, European Division, James Capel & Ca, London.

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sion about Mr. Buckley, around May 4 or 5, Michael A. Ledeen, an informal envoy of Robert C.

2-2-87

McFarlane, then the U.S. national security adviser, met with Mr. Peres in Jerusalem and inquired whether Israel had ideas about how to open contacts with Tehran. It was this meeting that the Israelis have always cited as the American request for help that brought Israel into the lean affair.

called Schwimmer and me and said. If Ghorbanifar will really bring Buckley, we will try to help them get the TOWs," Mr. Nim-rodi said. "This is when the whole business with the Americans be-

Guadeloupe Arrests Fugitive The Associated Press

POINTE-A-PITRE, Guade-

Loupe - Police sources on Saturday reported the arrest of Michel Louis-Sydney, an alleged member of the disbanded opposition group Caribbean Revolutionary Alliance. Mr. Louis-Sydney, 34, had been sought since November 1983 following an attack that destroyed the studios of Radio Caribe International. He was convicted in absentin and sentenced to seven years in

tia officials confirmed reports that

leaving his bodyguards. Mr. Jumblat, who is also Leba-non's minister of public works, said that a Shiite Moslem physician in West Beirut who was a middleman

ing, but that the physician had not been in direct contact with Mr. "I am not certain about these assurances," Mr. Jumblat said. "I

risoned American" hostages. The Most Reverend Robert

U.S. and Spanish naval spokes-men said Saturday that the U.S. aircraft carrier John F. Kennedy, which broke off its journey to the United States last week because of

WORLDWIDE ENTERTAINMENT

BEIRUT: Kidnappers Make Demand, Set Deadline

men had been acting as bodyguards

On Friday, senior Moslem mili-Mr. Waite, 47, had been "added to the list of hostages." A militin offi-cial said he had been tricked into

between Mr. Waite and the kidnap-pers had given the Druze leader assurances of Mr. Waite's well-be-

am just keeping in touch with the people who have a kind of relation-ship with Mr. Waite and the other

Runcie, archbishop of Canterbury, said Sunday that Mr. Waite said before leaving for Beirut that if he was kidnapped he wanted no rescue attempt made or ransom paid.

heightened tension in Lebanon, had left Málaga on Friday night. A Spanish spokesman said he

8 p.m. Dinner Dance

10 p.m. - midnight

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femmes, femmes, femmes.

lian Lebanese Forces militia group,

tion facilities in and around The government publicly ac-cused supporters of Ferdinand E. Marcos, the former president, of

plotting the attempted coup. But a senior official, who asked not to be identified, said Saturday

tion in the armed forces loyal to Mr. Enrie. He has denied this. Mr. Enrile, who joined General Fidel V. Ramos, the current chief

Government officials have pre-dicted that the voting would show that Mrs. Aquino has far greater popular backing than does Mr. En-

presidential spokesman released

After a board meeting Sunday, the carrier's chairman, Selim Bey The United States moved an air-Salam, said the decision was made craft carrier battle group led by the nuclear-powered Nimitz closer to because foreign insurance compa-nies would no longer insure the

the coast of Lebanon last week. There are about 23 U.S. warships sirline's fleet and passengers. The suspension, in effect, shuts the airand seven support vessels of the 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean. Christian Lebanese Forces had asked the carrier to suspend all

Airline Halts Operations Lebanon's national airline, Middle East Airlines, indefinitely suspended its operations at Beirut International Airport on Sunday because of a threat from the Chrisrut. The group implied that it would shell the airport unless the airline complied.

the results of a public opinion sur-

that he also suspected the involvement of Mr. Marcos's defense minister, Juan Ponce Enrile, and a fac-

of staff, in the military and civilian revolt against Mr. Marcos last February that helped put Mrs. Aquino into office, became her defense minister. But he was dismissed in opposition coalition campaign

against the new constitution.

"The Philippines are sliding back again to the polarized positions of the Marcos years," a diplomat

"The Marcos years," a diplomat

If approved, the constitution.

As Mrs. Aquino and Mr. Enrile have campaigned across the Philip-pines for votes, analysts said, it had became a popularity contest rather than a debate on the merits of the by Mr. Marcos. constitution, which was completed in October by a 47-member presi-

Shortly before the campaigning ended at midnight Saturday, a

flights until pro-Syrian Moslem leaders agreed to the opening of a second airport, at Halat in the Christian heartland north of Bei-

MANILA: Military Units on Alert

(Continued from Page 1)

vey showing that 71 percent of the respondents intended to vote for the new charter, while 14 percent would vote against it and 15 percent were undecided. Mr. Enrile said Saturday that he

expected the charter to be rejected by 60 percent to 40 percent if there was no election fraud. Arturo Tolentino, a foreign minister under Mr. Marcos who now leads the previous governing party within Mr. Enrile's coalition, argued that Mrs. Aquino must secure

at least 70 percent of the vote to win a "credible" mandate. Elections officials said Sunday that unofficial returns should show the voting trend in Manila and other large cities by early Tnesday and November and has been leading an in the provinces on Wednesday. They expected the official na-

> would replace an interim "revolutionary" constitution proclaimed by Mrs. Aquino last year after she abolished the National Assembly

and other institutions established The new charter would place new limits on the term and powers of the president and restore checks and balances between the executive, legislative and judiciary

branches of the government.

It would open the way for congressional elections on May 11 and local elections on Ang. 24 to replace appointed provincial gover-

* REPORT

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NET SERVICE

Reflections on a South African Odyssey at End

South Africa deserves more than stereotypes, more,

too, than the cynicism of its own or Western

politicians; South Africa deserves a future to

redeem a past so filled with passion it sometimes

The writer, who had reported from Johannes-burg since 1983, will become chief of The Times's bureau in Athens next month. This was excerpted from The New York Times Magazine.

By Alan Cowell

New York Tunes Service

HE newspaper billboard I sighted on my last drive to Johannesburg's Jan Smuts Amport bore the message "Evicted U.S. Newsman Regarded as Hostile." I was, in fact, being expelled by a government that no longer wished me to chronicle its country's internal struggie. But hostile? Had I been hostile to South Africa in my three years as chief of The Times's bureau in Johannesburg, then surely that last ride along the freeway would have been laden with relief.

Instead, it was a journey shot through with sadness and questioning, as if some great epic had been torn from me midway in the reading, as if I had been robbed of the chance to grasp all its narrative strands - the harshness and the resilience of the characters, the myriad small tragedies, and the battle, on a grand scale, of a nation convulsed by an anguished history.

The eviction order came from a government that has refused to explain the action publicly, either to me or to my editors in New York, from a government that has sought, through censorship and restrictions on reporters, to halt its own story in the telling to place itself beyond accountability. The official piece of paper told me to leave not later than Jan. 10, and I did. But the visions of a land in turnoil will not be

grased that simply.

But how to recount it all, in the aftermath of an enforced departure, after three years in South Africa and 10 in Africa as a whole, and after months of working under censorship.

Yet my expulsion seemed not to result from any specific violation, but from a perception that — as the billboard and some officials in private moments put it - The New York Times is hostile toward the government. As if to make the point, my designated successor has been barred from entering the country.

In my time in South Africa, I was arrested by

white policemen, stoned by black protesters, yet welcomed into the homes of blacks and whites alike. In a mixed-race suburb of Cape Town, an angry crowd debated my execution in front of me before another man rescued me and gave me a gift --- a cassette tape of jazz music he had recorded on his own hi-fi - so that, he

said, my day would not seem all bad.

A white official told me I was doing the dirty work of the Communists, and a 15-year-old black protester told me that if I did not clench my fist and repeat a litarry of revolution I would be burned to death - for my lack of commitment to a struggle that is not my own, except in the widest definitions of humanity and its hope of redemption. But that same young man became a friend, a guide through the maze of his has even reached a decisive phase. peers' emotions, a protector of a man - a white man - old enough to be his father.

The incidents say only that South Africa all that South Africa has to offer. But by basing deserves more than stereotypes, more, too, than its policy, essentially, on close contact with the the cynicism of its own or Western politicians; country's white rulers, and by hoping that they and that South Africa deserves a future to redeem a past so filled with passion it sometimes seems beyond absorption.

changed in South Africa: With protest and ostracism and divestment and killing the Achilles' tendon of white rule has been laid bare. The process started with the Soweto uprising of 1976; the current violence is harsher, more intractable, a crystallization of discontent, a drawing of lines.

But this is not, as some argue, because the government's program of half-hearted and dulicitous reform somehow raised black expectations. In fact, those changes, enshrined in a new Constitution approved by whites in November 1983, added up to a rejection of black rights. The passions behind the violence, orchestrated as some of it later came to be, fed not on raised expectations, but on the bitter knowledge that the boss had not changed at all.

The protests since September 1984 have not dented the armed might of the white state; hardly any of the 2,300 people slain since then have been white soldiers or white policemen. But the imagery of protest, both in South Africa

seems beyond absorption.

and abroad, has produced far greater damage than rocks and gasoline bombs ever could: the

collapse of the currency and the withdrawal of

foreign credit; the sanctions and denunciations

that rejected Pretoria's claim to membership in

a community of nations depicted as civilized; the loss of technology caused by disinvestment;

and the loss of expertise as more and more

whites leave, unsure of where the government is

Among blacks, generations of conditioning to impotence fell away with the discovery of a

new power - not the kind that will bring

military defeat to a vast and repressive state

machinery, but the kind that a slave might exert over the master by simply saying "No" — "No,

I will not go to your schools, or shop in your stores, or do as I am told, like my mother and

my father did before me. Yes, you will punish me, and yes, I will have no schooling, and yes, I

will suffer for it. But I would destroy my own

present if it robs you of a future."

It is a struggle for raw, naked power in Africa's wealthiest land, a struggle whose outcome neither Washington nor Moscow can ig-

nore. But American policy has been ineffective.

based on the impossible premise that, some-

how, the physically stronger of two combatants

might be persuaded to surrender before the war

The Reagan administration, clearly, does not wish to see radical black socialists in charge of

country's white rulers, and by hoping that they

might be coaxed and urged toward real change, Washington has succeeded only in accelerating the demise of moderation and the narrowing of

leading them, except toward diss

The protest had other effects, too.

Whites, like blacks, know now that the status quo cannot continue. The proliferation of right-formed visions of the next few seconds. I rewing splinter groups, and of liberal institutions and foundations discussing "South Africa after apartheid" bears testimony to that realization, as do the pious words of white English-speaking businessmen seeking to protect profit and free enterprise after the so-called liberation.

But for now, there are no answers beyond the maintenance, by detention and emergency rule, of an untenable status quo.

O what's it really like, my friends outside South Africa would ask: Is it dangerous?
Don't you hate it?

No, I didn't hate it. South Africa was my home for longer than any other place in the last 21 years, and I left with memories of warm and caring people — some, like Molly Blackburn and Matthew Goniwe, dead, martyred. I remember, too, going 15 conversational rounds with Chris Heunis, minister of constitutional development and planning and the grand vizier

of neo-spartheid, and concluding, with some

exasperation, that we would never agree even

on the terms of the argument, let alone its outcome; listening to Louis Nel, the former

information chief, explain black African venali-

ty to me by recounting how, as a lawyer, he

helped a Belgian businessman bribe a Zairean officer in Kinshasa.

But, perhaps, my harshest memories are those of a conflict that few South African

whites have seen at close hand. No, I would tell

my friends, it's not dangerous where I live, an

affinent green suburb zoned for white residen-tial use. It was not dangerous at all, for in-stance, for those who attended the November opening in a white suburb of a new and exclu-

sive club that boasted a membership fee of

I could sit near my garden, knowing that the army was just over the hill in Alexandra town-ship and that, if trouble erupted, I would be

shielded from it. I knew, too, that the cost of my

tranquillity was the brutalization of thousands,

And for visiting the nonwhite areas the rules

are simple: Don't go by yourself; take someone from the black community with you; don't go at sunset; and, most of all, back off while you

It was early last year, in Alexandra township.

few miles and several worlds away from

Johannesburg's swankiest suburbs. A misguid-

ed sense of duty had sent me to check out

reports of violence. Often in the past I had driven to the outskirts of townships and talked with young protesters about the likelihood of

This time, it didn't work. As I halted at the

outskirts of the township, trapped in a line of other cars, and wound down a window to begin

can. In my haste, I disobeyed them all.

trouble if I proceeded further.

member, vaguely, shouting something to the effect that I bore no hostile intentions, that I was a reporter from The New York Times. I remember an old woman darting behind the car and, by way of response, hurling a rock that shattered the rear window. Most of all. I remember watching through the broken windshield, as if in slow-motion, a lanky young man in a long coat produce a gasoline bomb with a burning wick. I remember thinking that, this time, my luck had finally run out.

Then, the miracle. A black taxi driver in front of me nudged forward just enough for me to accelerate and escape. The gasoline bomb landed, and exploded, exactly where my car had

What lesson could be drawn I cannot say, except that this is indeed a bewildering land, where black and white, in the popular imagery, are at war, yet where a black taxi driver might save the life of an unknown white reporter as if to say, "Look, there is still some hope for us

OWARD the end of my assignment, I went briefly to Europe on family business, and took a bus ride in Bonn. What was it, I wondered, that made the faces of my fellow passengers somehow different from the faces I encountered every day in South Africa? It took some time to work out, but it should have been obvious from the start: 42 years have passed since the cessation of hostilities in Europe, so there is a kind of complacency in those faces. In South Africa, where there is scant prospect of a racial armistice, the concerns are all centered, in one way or another, on survival.

A black clerk from Soweto explained to me once that each time he went to work he worried all day whether his children would still be there when he got home. Would they have been detained or hurt or shot, or have fallen afoul of the so-called comrades? Such concerns do not affect whites, and, to watch the tennis parties and the cookouts, the power boats and the sailboards on the waters, the fancy sedans on the highways, a transient in this land might think there is no concern at all, as if a pact had been made with the authorities: Do what you will to protect our privilege, and we will look the other way.

Yet white lives, too, are framed in apocalypse. "Adapt or die," President Pieter W. Botha has told his followers, options computed in extremes. Many young whites, these days, brought up in segregated areas and attending segregated schools, are introduced to their black fellow citizens over the rim of an armored military vehicle, through a gunsight, or at the receiving end of a rock or gasoline bomb. Chance conversations with strangers turn easily to mighty issues, interspersed with racial pejoratives and hard questions: Why do you Americans hate us so? What have we done to deserve such punishment? What do you think will happen to us all?

Apartheid, the authorities say, is dead, replaced by what they term a program of cautious racial change. In the sense of total separation between black bomeland and white South Africa, maybe spartheid's initial vision has been denied by the permanence of nine million



A South African miner displays a "necklace." The gasoline-drenched tire is put around someone suspected of collaborating with the white authorities, then set afire. It is meant as a warning to others not to collaborate with the state.

blacks, mainly urbanized, in what was supposed to be a purely white South Africa.

But, standing last month on a hillside overlooking Uitenhage, amid the green tents and rusting zinc shacks of a completely new squatter camp, the notion seemed a callow denial of reality. In those tents, with kerosene stoves burning and endless dust billowing around them, and in those shacks salvaged from earlier squalor, were 30,000 people, rootless people, forced off farms by drought in the early 1980s. They had set up a squatter camp in Langa, the place where, on March 21, 1985, the police gunned down 21 blacks marching to a funeral.

Then, their squatter camp became an irritant to whites living nearby, a blot on a landscape that the anthorities had zoned for mixed-race residence. So, last July, the trucks with the loudspeakers came and told people they would have to move. Their leaders were detained, and move they did, to another place without clinics or schools or decent sanitation, from one miserable dumping ground to another.

South African authorities today insist that the "revolutionary climate," as it is known in the official lexicon, has abated in some places. and the rate of killing is supposed to be lower (though 300 died in the first three months after

the emergency decree of June 1986 was de-clared). Certainly, the mood is more subdued. Black leaders, generally, are in hiding or exile or detention. Censorship and the restrictions

imposed on journalists — television journalists in particular - have chased the images of flame and turmoil from foreign television screens.

Behind the great wall of the emergency. though, the violence continues, particularly around Port Elizabeth; the nighttime raids and the detentions, the increasing deployment of poorly trained and often brutal black municipal policemen to do the white man's dirty work, which may then be officially depicted as "black-on-black violence."

Once, the government might have found mediators to help reach a compromise. And such is the vastness and complexity of this land that, as in Zimbabwe, there is no question of a solution that ignores white demands. But unlike Zimbabwe, there is no colonial power here to broker a deal (the United States might once have fulfilled that role; no one else could).

Each day brings new word of divestments and sanctions and mounting ostracism, but that will only stiffen Afrikaner resolve. Meanwhile, the African National Congress and the South African Communist Party move further from any moderation that might once have existed. Perhaps it is fanciful to say so, but you cannot have peace talks without a war, and the war is not yet won or lost. Whites still hold the power. Why should they negotiate their own surrender when they are not beaten? No one else ever did, yet that, in their perception, is what a hostile world is demanding of them.

General News

ANGOLA: CIA Is Said to Use a Zairian Air Base to Aid Angola Rebels

From the air, the two landing

cois-Xavier de Donnea of Belgium isited the base in the company of Belgian newspaper reporters.

"To the left and right of the run-way there are small boles with lights on them; it's American material that can be immediately removed," a reporter wrote in De Standaard, a Belgian newspaper, of the visit. "Among other places, it is from here that the Americans supply the Angola guerrilla units. The night flights of the American still there, so operations can be

started up at any moment." Roads from Kamina to Angola, 200 miles west of here, are largely impassable. There is a railroad from here to Angola, but it is not

ditors I alls of

(Continued from Page 1) ping the arms. According to aight, quite some activity," a sources, the arms were flown from here to Jamba, Mr. Savimbi's head-from the air, the two landing quarters in southeastern Angola.

Zaire the United States has targeted for spending \$20 million to rebuild the base.

The White House has not acted to not proposal.

Since 1983, something fundamental has the few options that ever existed in this society.

strips and the dozens of support buildings spread across a plain of wooded savannah. The base is closed to unauthorized visitors, whether by air or from Kamina, a railroad junction town of 100,000.

In July, Defense Minister Franchis-Kayier de Donnea of Belgium

Kamina is believed to be one of at least two supply points in Zaire dirt roads in Shaba. Last year, AID is rebuilding 3,000 miles of dirt roads in Shaba. Last year, AID started rebuilding two roads, total-united process of the rebels. In November, Angola in g600 miles, that run roughly parallel to the Angola border about 50 miles inside Zaire.

In an interview, Dennis M. Chandles AID is rebuilding 3,000 miles of dirt roads in Shaba. Last year, AID is rebuilding 3,000 miles of dirt roads in Shaba. Last year, AID is rebuilding 3,000 miles of dirt roads in Shaba. Last year, AID is rebuilding 3,000 miles of dirt roads in Shaba. Last year, AID is rebuilding 3,000 miles of dirt roads in Shaba. Last year, AID is rebuilding 3,000 miles of dirt roads in Shaba. Last year, AID is rebuilding 3,000 miles of dirt roads in Shaba. Last year, AID is rebuilding 3,000 miles of dirt roads in Shaba. Last year, AID is rebuilding 3,000 miles of dirt roads in Shaba. Last year, AID is rebuilding 3,000 miles of dirt roads in Shaba. Last year, AID is rebuilding 3,000 miles of dirt roads in Shaba. Last year, AID is rebuilding 3,000 miles of dirt roads in Shaba. Last year, AID is rebuilding 3,000 miles of dirt roads in Shaba. Last year, AID is rebuilding 3,000 miles of dirt roads in Shaba. Last year, AID is rebuilding two roads, total-unit roads in Shaba. Last year, AID is rebuilding 3,000 miles of dirt roads in Shaba. Last year, AID is rebuilding 3,000 miles of dirt roads in Shaba. Last year, AID is rebuilding 3,000 miles of dirt roads in Shaba. Last year, AID is rebuilding 3,000 miles of dirt roads in Shaba. Last year, AID is rebuilding 3,000 miles of dirt roads in Shaba. Last year, AID is rebuilding 3,000 miles of dirt roads in Shaba.

the military planes are either carry-road system.
ing American military aid to Chad In a separat or military aid for Zaire.

Reports that American military known to be anxious to win American was secretly funneled through can aid to rebuild Kamina base. If here coincide with larger American interests in this remote corner of rapid access to southern Africa. Zaire. Known as the Shaba region, planes apparently stopped a few the area is a major copper exporter gineers visited the base and con-weeks ago. But the installations are and produces 60 percent of the cluded that it would cost \$60 ml world's cobalt, a strategic mineral lion to \$100 million to repair the used in airplane manufacturing.

There are only 200 Americans In December, in a classified living in Shaba, but the U.S. consulate in Lubumbashi, the regional delivered to President Ronald Reacapital, has 12 full-time staffers. Shaba is one of two areas in ington by Mr. Mobutu, diplomats

south of Kinshass. In an interview, Dennis M.
Pilots have reported frequent instances of American military C-130 shasa, said these road projects were and C-141 cargo planes landing at designed to restore agricultural production, which has dropped sharply with the collapse of Zaire's

In a separate effort, American military officials in Kinshasa are known to be anxious to win Ameri-

In 1985, a team of American en-

gan on the eve of a visit to Wash-

Historically, Mr. Mobutu has had close links to the CIA. In 1965,

the year he took power, CIA agents in Kinshesa used to give him daily briefings on world affairs. In the mid-1970s, the CIA sent arms through Zaire to guerrilla factions fighting in Angola.

■ Reporter Held by Zaire On Jan. 24, police agents in Lu-bumbashi prevented Mr. Brooke, the writer of the above dispatch,

from boarding a plane to Kinshasa In a one-hour interrogation, the agents repeatedly asked him if he was investigating allegations that Zaire was a transfer point for arms

On Jan. 26, the U.S. ambassador to Zaire, Brandon H. Grove Jr., conveyed a message from the Zairean government to Mr. Brooke that if he wrote about the Zaire-Unita ties would never again grant him an entry visa. The ambassador stressed that he was merely passing

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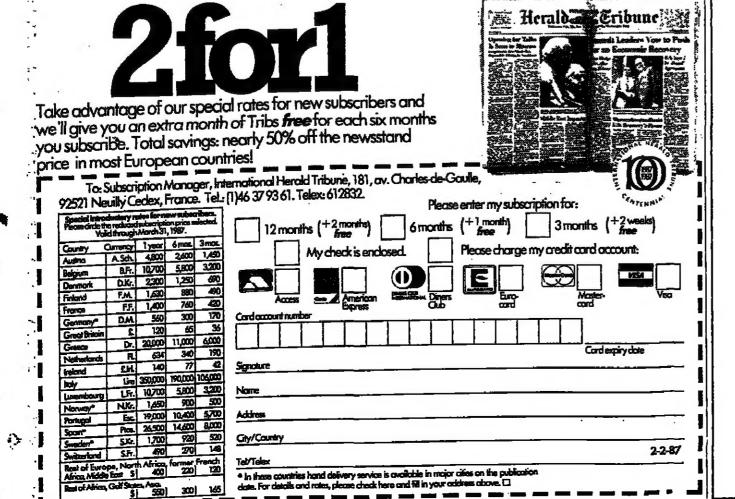
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Page 10

Herald Tribune.

Layers of Lies on Iran

Those who mired America in the Iran-outra arms affair deceived the public, But Mr. McFarlane had cut the National contra arms affair deceived the public, Congress, each other and themselves. That much is established by the Senate intelligence committee's new report. Judging from the roseate White House reaction, the self-deception continues. The president is pleased that the report "is consistent with" his claim that the Iran deal was a states-

manlike initiative "from its inception." The report, a prelude to deeper probings by designated House and Senate committees, does none of that Chairman David Boren acknowledges that the foreign policy disasters may have started innocently as a gesture toward Iran, but even if so the gesture quickly degenerated, first into an arms-for-hostages deal and then into a way to sneak money to the contras. Lying was an indispensable means to those ends. Ap-parently Congress must sift through layers of lies to find out what happened.

The key participants gave each other wrong answers at key moments, creating a false sense of security. For example, Robert McFarlane, then the national security adviser, testified that William Casey, the CIA director, denied that Israel had secretly shipped arms to Iran. Confirmation might have helped alert the administration to Isra-

Security Council off from Secretary of State George Shultz's advice that Israel's interest did not coincide with America's. And after approving a mission to Israel by Michael Ledeen, an NSC consultant, he apparently gave Mr. Shultz erroneous assurances that Mr. Ledeen had acted "on his own hook."

Nor was the State Department entirely a victim of deception. As recently as last November, Assistant Secretary of State El-liott Abrams withheld from the committee the information that he had solicited contra

money from foreign countries.

And so the decerts multiplied. They still litter the path of the investigating committees as the comittees try to trace missing millions of dollars and to reconstruct numerous White House meetings involving the president, chief of staff Donald Regan, and Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North. Mr. Reagan takes the strange position that he cannot speak out publicly while the investigators are trying to find out what he knew. How did he, so fierce in his feelings about Iran and about bending to terror, come to betray his own principles? The layers of lies make the answers seem distant.

-THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A kind of endurance contest is taking place with respect to the Iran-contra affair. Barring the unforeseen - and there has been no grand unforeseen event since the White House disclosed in November that funds from arms sales to Iran had been diverted to the contras - the affair will continue to unfold in bits and pieces, some so small as to make all but the most dedicated lose their zeal for pursuit. Naturally, the White House likes it this way. Its theory appears to be that people will lose interest and things political can then return to normal, especially if it turns out, as it so far has, that no information tying the president personally to the diversion scandal has been developed. It leaves him exposed to charges that he ran a terribly loose ship, but that is

something his aides think he can live with. The other entry in this peculiar endurance contest includes the politicians, investigators and citizens who feel that the facts must be learned and the affair's meaning absorbed into the mainstream of public awareness and policy. The motives of some can be ascribed to a mean political spirit. But there is also plenty of good faith among the sloggers, who are not all out to bring

down the president or the republic. They think that the costs of inquiry are relatively

small compared with those of "moving on."

The newly published report of the Senate intelligence committee makes its contribution here. It reflects only a first investigative cut and lacks testimony from key actors (John Poindexter, Oliver North), but it provides the most comprehensive account so far in the public domain. There is enough to show that through much of the affair the president was flying in an ever thickening fog, self-deprived of the counsel of his leading cabinet officers, relying on less independent-minded and less experienced figures to never have been addressed in the absence of his first team. It is depressing to see a president, intent above all on the return of the hostages, being served so poorly by his aides, not least by his chief of staff. It is painful to see the whole group, including the president, falling to draw from the lengthening record of disappointment and betrayal the conclusion that a terrible mistake had been made. The inquiry, and re-

flection on it, must go on. -THE WASHINGTON POST.

Aggressively to the Brink

After a great struggle, with negotiations running to the 11th hour, the United States and the European Community have managed to avert a grain war. The disquieting thing about this performance is that it arose from the kind of trade discusses that it arose from the kind of trade discusses that it arose from the kind of trade discusses that it arose from the kind of trade discusses that it arose from the kind of trade discusses that it arose from the kind of trade discusses that it arose from the kind of trade discusses that it arose from the kind of trade discusses that it arose from the kind of trade discusses that it arose from the kind of trade discusses that it arose from the kind of trade discusses that it arose from the kind of trade discusses the first tr from the kind of trade dispute that governments ought to be able to resolve routinely, with less brandishing of heavy weapons.

It began with the admission of Spain and Portugal into the Common Market. The purpose of this expansion was essentially political; the other countries wanted to acknowledge and support the swing to de-mocracy in Iberia since the mid-1970s. But the immediate consequences were economic, including the application of the Community's prohibitive tariffs on American grain shipped to the new entrants. Americans had been selling a lot of grain there, and under the rules of trade they were entitled to

compensation. What sort, and how much? America has often been at fault in these collisions, but this time most of the blame lay with the Europeans. Their farmers are producing huge surpluses, and European politicians have not yet found the inspiration to deal with them rationally. Full compensation to the Americans was too incon-

venient for Europe to contemplate. The White House responded with an unusually ingenious ploy, a threat to impose a 200 percent tariff on a long list of imports carefully chosen to divide EC farmers, hit

tinned ham (Denmark), endives (Beigium) and endlessly on. The schedule became known as the Yuppie Grocery List.

That set a lot of European producers, what you might call the gournet section of the farm lobby, screaming at their governments, in alliance with processors and shippers. In the end, for once, the grain growers were outscreamed and the Community agreed to a compromise. The American have withdrawn the threat of the tariffs. and the trans-Atlantic flow of Chablis and Camembert will continue undisturbed.

But these confrontations over trade are getting more bruising, and governments on both sides are getting more aggressive. Both sides are coping rather unsuccessfully with surplus capacity not only in agriculture but The Americans are being pressed desperately by the weight of their huge trade deficit. The Europeans seem increasingly resistant to interfering with domestic arrangements for international reasons. There was an ugly edge to the maneuvering over the grain war, and the negotiators avoided it much too narrowly for comfort.

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

The United States and Europe almost went to war this past weekend, a trade war over U.S. grain exports. Narrowly, open combat has been avoided --- to the immense relief of consumers and exporters on both sides. But, to be truthful about it, this was more like one battle; war danger endures. Wits called this episode the "martini war" when President Reagan recently retaliated against Europe's high grain tariffs with high tariffs on British gin and Greek olives - and about a dozen other epicurean

delights. But sparring began a year ago, When Spain and Portugal joined the European Community, they conformed their tariffs to the common tariffs, meaning sharp increases on corn and sorghum, These increases shut out \$400 million of yearly imports from America, so Washington demanded that the Community allow

more imports of other farm products. When no agreement was reached, Mr. Reagan imposed levies of 200 percent, to have taken effect Friday night, on gin, olives, white wine, cognac, canned ham, fancy cheeses and more. Europe then threatened to increase more farm tariffs. The sorry result would be higher prices, lower sales, nothing for aggrieved farmers and a dangerous spiral of hostility. All that has now been averted. Spanish and Portuguese grain tariffs will rise less than originally mandat-

ed and the EC will reduce tariffs on two dozen other products. Corn and sorghum sales will still suffer, but not as much.

There is no such negotiable remedy, how-ever, for what ails U.S. farm exports generally: the high value of the dollar and rising farm production in other countries. The American corn belt must adapt.

The big issue is not any one product or panding. Americans feel wronged because exports have lagged while imports soared, due to the distorted dollar. The preliminary report on December trade shows the gap

Meanwhile, global efforts are needed to reduce barriers that hinder trade at any price level. On this major point, the Reagan administration can take abundant credit for the new round of multilateral negotiations the broadest and potentially most beneficial ever - and for its commitment to

eventual free trade with Canada. All countries have unhappy farmers and manufacturers who want their governments to arrange more exports and less imports. It is not possible for every industry to come out a winner. Those that cannot compete will lose. But the world at large will benefit if cool heads prevail, as they have now prevailed in fending off the martini war.

- THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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OPINION

Talk of 'Minimal Deterrence' Rings a Bell

By Pierre Lellouche This is the first of two articles.

P ARIS — After serving eight years
as secretary of defense, from
1961 to 1968, and directing the largest nuclear buildup in U.S. history, Robert McNamara has turned into one of the most ardent anti-nuclear It is ironic that Mr. McNamara,

the key architect of NATO's "flexible response" strategy between 1962 and 1967 (a doctrine still in force today), is now one of its chief opponents. In the midst of the intense Euromissile crisis, be argued in a 1982 article in Foreign Affairs, written

with three other former senior U.S. officials, that NATO should stop relying on nuclear deterrence and move instead to conventional defense only. Nuclear weapons, he argued, had no military willity. They were also "immoral." And given the fact that the Soviets had now caught up with the Americans in nuclear weaponry, the United States could no longer credibly threaten to use nuclear weapons to deter a Soviet conventional attack

without risking suicide.
Charles de Gaulle had argued that
point back in 1962. Mr. McNamara,
then in office, was his chief opponent. In an article published in 1983, Mr. McNamara confessed that in 1963 he had advised President Kennedy never to use nuclear weapons in defense of Europe. But in a noted speech in Athens in 1962 he had promised the Enropean allies exactly the reverse. So much for historical memory.

The point, however, is that, given Mr. McNamara's personal prestige and past responsibilities, the 1980s critique of NATO's nuclear doctrine greatly reinforced the anti-nuclear greatly reaniforced the ann-indicated campaign taking place in the United States and in Europe. The Soviets immediately grabbed this golden op-portunity. Only a few weeks after Mr. McNamara launched his "No first

use, no early use" campaign, Leonid thizes with the objectives of President Brezhnev announced that "no first Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiause" was now an essential part of tive, as a means to render all nuclear Soviet "peace" initiatives. Since then arms uscless. But again he quarrels it has become imbedded in Soviet

military doctrine. And quite naturally so. Since the dawn of the nuclear age the key Soviet strategic objective had been to equal and thus neutralize the U.S. strategic arsenal. Obviously, were America to renounce the option of using nuclear weapons first to stop a conventional aggression, the Soviets, with their vast superiority in conventional weaponry and the advantage of geography, would be in a position to hold all of Western Europe hostage

to their power and ambitions.
This also explains why the Soviets are so eager for "nuclear-free zones" at their periphery — from Scandina-via to Central Europe, the Indian Ocean and the Pacific — and why Mikhail Gorbachev called a year ago for denuclearization of the planet -

starting with Europe, of course. Now, in an article on this page on Jan. 24, Mr. McNamara goes a step further by presenting what he calls a "minimal deterrence" concept. To a "minimal deterrence" concept. To a Frenchman that sounds familiar, since it is precisely the doctrine in-vented by de Gaulle in the early 1960s to justify the force de frappe— a force which Mr. McNamara did

everything he could to suppress.

Ideally, of course, Mr. McNamara
would prefer no nukes at all. He finds Mr. Gorbachev's global denuclear-ization plan "desirable," although he judges it not to be practical since any small country or terrorist group with a few bombs would be able to blackmail everyone else.

Likewise, Mr. McNamara sympa-

(which Mr. Reagan refused to do). As for the Europeans, Mr. McNamara argues that they should buy themselves new conventional forces, "at modest cost," instead of continuing to rely on the "incredible threat" of U.S. first use of nuclear weapons.

In principle at least, Mr. McNawith its technical feasibility.
This leaves him with the "historic mara's plan can sound attractive, especially to Americans increasingly tired of dealing with Europe anyway opportunity," as he calls it, opened in Reykjavik, to reduce drastically both and concerned about the risk of being superpowers' nuclear arsenals. He envisages in particular ceilings even drawn into a global nuclear war for the sake of protecting ungrateful and lower than the 50 percent cuts dis-cussed in Iceland, down to fewer than "fat" Europeans who do not bother to pay for their own defense.

1,000 warheads in all.
Implicit in his reasoning is that in order to get this the United States The writer is associate director of the Institut Français des Relations Intershould be prepared to withdraw all of nationales and a columnist for the newsmagazines Le Point and Newsits intermediate-range nuclear arms from Europe (as President Reagan committed himself to do in Reykjavik) and also abandon the SDI week. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.



After Mistakes, Too Busy for Exquisite Anguish

LONDON — The setting was Maputo, Mozambique. It is summer and the fiame trees were in gandy blossom along the broad, grass-verged avenues where well-to-do Portuguese iived when this was a colonial capital called Lourenço Marques. Little has been built since then. Now the international set of diplomats, workers at official and private aid agencies and some business people have offices and homes in many of the pleasant villas.

There are fine beaches, wonderful deep-sea fishing, plenty of tennis, so their life is not hard despite the shortages of practically everything in the shops and markets and the frustrations of the job. But there is nothing much to do in the evening except entertain each other. The treat recently was a screening of Woody Allen's "Han-nah and Her Sisters" in a backyard.

Some 30 people gathered for the show, complete with popcorn, under a clear sky bright with the southern constellations. On the screen, the neurotic self-preoccupations of middle-class life in Manhattan looked exotic.

Woody Allen's character suddenly confronts the idea of his own death and asks in a panic whether there is any point to "go on living in this godless world." The answer he gets from friends is a shrug. Hannah, the reliable, helpful, patient pillar of the family, is reproached by her guilt-sharpened unfaithful husband because she "gives so much and doesn't need anything in return." "But I have exormous needs," cries Hannah.

It was comforting in a peculiar way - people manage never run out of problems no matter By Flora Lewis

what they do. But the contrast with the African environment and its totally different dimensions

of desperation was startling.

The day had been spent talking about war and atrocities committed on hapless peasants who found themselves in its path, about disillusion. with theories of how to make just and prosperous societies with ideological magic, about the sheer stubbonness of human habit, hope, resilience.

"We made the same mistake in politics that we made in economics," confided a Mozambican official. "We thought we could revolutionize agriculture with reclinology and leap to develop-ment that way. We spent millions and millions on machines. Within a few months they were all broken down. The people didn't know how to use them. There was no maintenance. We made all the plans as if they were for a different people.

We didn't really look at what we have." He laughed when reminded of the remark by the Communist playwright Bertolt Brecht during the 1953 workers' uprising in East Berlin: "The government has lost the confidence of the people, so it is necessary to elect a new people.

Systems founder on people. People founder on people, and yet they keep going. Mozambique, with a population of 14 million, is on the list of bunger-endangered countries, partly due to a long drought, more due to human causes. Most of the Portuguese, who ran everything and had all the skills, fled when independence came in 1975. Frelimo, the victorious liberation move-ment, proclaimed a centrally planned Marxist state and set out to collectivize and nationalize.

"It was natural when we were fighting the colonialists and began to read Marxist literature that we found in it explanations for what we saw as our reality," said the official. "The socialist countries denounced imperialism and they supported us, so we looked to them."

And then, he added in his list of mistakes, "there was radicalism, the disease, really a discase, of young revolutions." Now Mozambique is backing away, but its misery is drastically compounded by a rebel movement beat on disrupting the economy, preventing development, substituting bandiny for labor. It is a raging group of mercenaries, ethnic malcontents, hungry youths. Named Renamo, it was originally organized by white-ruled Rhodesia and then supported by

These big issues of politics and strategy trans-late down to villagers kidnapped and massacred, fields abandoned, an impasse of despair. Blessedly the rains have come again, so there is quiet subsistence where the fighters and raiders leave people in quiet. But the grand hopes, the bright

omorrows have receded again.
They have not expired. Nobody stops to ask the point of living. There is too much to do to survive. Nobody asks the point of giving, or questions how to recognize need. That is a hixnry to be savored in exquisite anguish far away, brought near only on a movie screen.

The New York Times.

First Arms-for-Hostages, Now Warships on Show

WASHINGTON — The night-mare possibility opened up by President Reagan's arms-for-hostages dealing with Iran has always been that it would spill over not only into the American political scene, which has happened, but also into American foreign policy, which may

be happening now.

The ominous specific sign of it, going far beyond the general mushy impact on the Reagan administra-tion's credibility and aplomb, is the president's quiet new dispatch of American warships into and toward the Gulf, where the Iran-Iraq war is raging. The ships are being sent in order to — well, in order to what?

Officially the naval movements are being described as a prudent warning gned to sober Iran in its current offensive, to reassure Iraq and its worried Arab neighbors and to improve the U.S. capacity to tend to its strategic interests in the region.

These are all considerations that deserved to be weighed regardless of Mr. Reagan's dealings with Iran, but they take on a suspect quality after those dealings. The misgivings that his policy engendered among friends of America in the region put the president under a new burden to demonstrate American constancy. He had to show that, as he insists he did, he had truly halted the suspect dealings

with Tehran and that there were no

Lewis Lehrman's column "Ameri-

cans Should Rally Round the Reagan

Doctrine" (Jan. 23) makes sense. Not

for the first time, a foreign policy

doctrine imposes itself because it is

based on constitutional intent that is

uniquely American and democratic.

Bipartisan support should not be

Better a peculiar uncle in the attic,

as Gordon Liddy describes the press

(American Topics, Jan. 7), than a

Candy and Chewing Gum

Ever-Uneasy Germans, a New Vote on Security" (Jan. 24): "Black sol-

William Pfaff writes in "For the

spook in the cupboard.

WILLIAM BALLIN.

ALAN HARDY.

Submerged in the flap over Iran.

To Flap or Not to Flap

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

he has not gone soft.
As fate would have it, Mr. Reagan. had to make these multiple showings at a time when a major Iranian offensive in Iraq was starting and, worse, when it looked as if it was making eadway. Arabs in the region had been angered and unnerved by reve-lations of the earlier Reagan diplo-macy; they feared that U.S. arms had emboldened Tehran to carry through its offensive. These governments were forced to swallow their resentments and uncertainties and to invite Washington to make the gestures of

reassurance that it is making now It is not possible to say that, but for this sequence, the U.S. fleet would not be where it is today, steaming in and toward the Gulf. But it is possible to say that the Iran affair added to the pressures on the president to compensate by moving up the fleet. Let's be cheerful and assume that

the various "signals" of warning, assurance and resolve meant to be LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

vaded our Bavarian village of Füssen

consisted of at least 30 percent black

U.S. soldiers. We children felt closer

to them than to their white counter-

parts because of their generosity in

handing out chewing gum and candy.

Better From a Distance

BERNHARD SCHNEIDER

Jim Fain (Other Comment, Jan. 27)

is absolutely right. The hype of the Super Bowl makes the event almost

anti-climatic. The game takes a back-

seat to the billing. I prefer watching the Super Bowl outside of the United

States where there is less hysteria.

Huntington, New York,

TIMOTHY WOOD.

further signs of an American tilt, transmitted by movement of the however small and symbolic, to Iran. ships do their intended work and He also had to show that he per- that, without further U.S. involvesonally had not been so caught up in ment, the threat of the Iranian offensentiment for the hostages that he sive recedes. Mr. Reagan can then was unprepared to act in a stem geopolitical way. There is an irony for you: Ronaid Reagan, the man who bombed Libya, having to show that cess — and a measure of vindication for his naval buildup and for his

> rather than slowing and cowing the Iranians, fails to have the full desired effect. This could produce the familiar dilemma of any prospective inter-vention in which the United States would have to choose between doing more, madding along or backing off.
> One of Iran's leading spokesmen,
> Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the
> Majlis, commented on the fleet movements the other day. He said

that American military intervention defied logic and wisdom and that the

United States would pay heavily for it. "Reagan is not feeling well, he is old and weak and under a lot of party," he said. "The administration is corrupt inside so it cannot make the right decisions at the right time." From the speaker such derision comes easily. Even from Iran's standpoint, however, it seems misplaced. A Reagan being pressed at home and mocked abroad is not necessarily a And now let's be more cautious comfort for Iran. Nor is there in this situation any

comfort for the United States. The fact is that Mr. Reagan's initial foolishness in dickering with Iran over hostages has not simply embarrassed him and his country. It has also burdened American policy at a sensitive place at a sensitive time, and it has brought closer the possibility of a military intervention whose consequences scarcely anyone seems to have begun to contemplate.

Conditions for a Normal Relationship

WE BROKE relations with Iran [m 1979] when the government of Iran acted in ways totally contrary to acceptable norms of international behavior. Against that background, it is reasonable to assume that any dialogue with Iranian officials about resuming a relationship should make the point that it will be impossible to establish any normal relationship with Iran until Iran has demonstrated diers during the war were nearly all in that it no longer supports or engages transport and quartermaster units. The probability is negligible that front-line troops taking over a German village in 1944-45 would be black." The troops who in 1945 inin the vicious and intolerable practices that led to the break.

Since the evidence demonstrates that Iran is currently closely connected with those holding American hostages in Lebanon, and that it supported those who bombed the U.S. Embassy there on two occasions, Iran manifestly fails to meet the conditions for a normal relationship. Under these circumstances, the

sale of arms to Iran for hostages was naive, wrong and severely damaging to our national interests and credibility ... First, arms sales are normala part of a close relationship in which two parties share common security and other interests. That is patently not the case with today's Iran. Second, adding weapons to Iran's arsenal in the midst of a bloody

war in which we have publicly stated we will not take sides, and while Iran

still supports those who hold Ameri-

cans and others hostage in Lebanon, is to make hostage-taking profitable. To do so without any requirement for an improved strategic relationship rewards hostage-taking without even a supportable rationalization for a larget strategic gain. - From a statement on Jan. 14

by Cyrus Vance, the former secretary of state, before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

by high-level trusted emissaries and U.S. insistence that any deals be made in the scheduled meetings. Sending Mr. Vorontsov, in hope that the Reagan administration would name a senior heavyweight to work one-on-one with him, was not a step calculated to win public relations points, nor the undying grati-tude of U.S. delegation head Max M. Kampelman, With Mr. Kampelman

still in place, Mr. Vorontsov's role becomes that of a catalyst rather than a deal-maker, and he will not be present at much of the actual negotia-tions in Geneva in the next six weeks. But both delegations continue to smooth off the rough edges of the agreements on deep reductions in strategic weapons and the elimina-tion of intermediate-range missiles that were sketched out at Reykjavik before the nuclear fundamen of both Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Rea-

in disagreement over Mr. Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative. The straws lofted in Washington to see if the summit winds are blowing are less substantial. But efforts of Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger to force a decision on deployment of elements of the defensive space weapons system suggest that he

gan brought the summit to an est

So does Sir Geoffrey Howe. In an important speech to the International Institute for Strategic Studies in Lon-don last week, the British foreign secretary voiced concern both about the dangers of nuclear utopianism at the summit and about efforts to rush SDI deployment before questions that the British have repeatedly raised about the president's proposal for space defense are answered.

"It remains crucial to seek the answers to those questions before reaching conclusions on what may be technically possible," Sir Geoffrey said. We have to accept that not everything technically possible may be affordable or prudent."

The Washington Post.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: Empress Yields

PEKING — An agreement for abdi-cation and promulgation of the Republic has been reached between the Empress Dowager, the Imperial clan and the Cabinet. The agreement consists of 13 articles. The first provides for the renunciation of all political and governmental authority by the Throne, but stipulates that it shall not be regarded as an enforced abdication as marked the endings of previous dynasties. The others relate to the organization of the Imperial clan and treatment of the Manchus.
PARIS — As this is what the Nan-

rakin — As this is what the Man-king leaders have demanded, it would seem that they should accept the agreement. If they do so it will be an epoch-making historical document.

1937: Stalin vs. Lenin PARIS - The thirteen "Trotskyists,"

whose execution is now confirmed, will not be the last Bolshevik pioneers to pay with their lives for opposition to the Stalinist regime. The G.P.U. has a long list of suspects whose activities the Soviet state police have been investigating. The revival of this traditional method of ruthlessness as a means of suppressing opposition in Russia may be accepted as a sign that the present regime feels itself as men-aced as the former imperial govern-ment did. Lenin and the pioneers of the Resolution provided the creation the Revolution promised the creation of a Communistic community in Russia. Today, the Russian masses are beginning to perceive that what they have got is not Communism.

mmm

The Signs

Point to

A Summit

By Jim Hoagland

PARIS — The straws in the wind say that Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev are circling each

other warily but persistently to set up a final rematch in the Arms Control

Arena. A new surge of activity by Mr.

Gorbachev in recent weeks suggests that he thinks he can still deal with

the fading champ from D.C.

In this past week of crucial compacts performances for both Mr. Rea-

gan and Mr. Gorbachev, the Russian party boss strengthened his hand in Western Europe, while the U.S. presi-dent did no better than hold his own.

A new phase of the decoding of Mikhail Gorbachev that will help

bring about a new summit has beginn here. As in the United States, initial

gee-whiz coverage of a younger gen-eral secretary who could walk and

talk unaided gave way quickly to re-minders that Mr. Gorbachev was a dedicated Marxist-Leninist who had

clawed his way to the top of a brutal system. A third phase has begun here

with his rapid-fire decisions to like

Andrei Sakharov, dress up Soviet terms for a withdrawal from Afghani-stan and call for internal political changes in his speech to the Central

Committee plenum last Tuesday.

News is coming out of Russia to-

day at a staggering pace by past Soviet standards, forcing fresh reaction and reassessment. And Mr. Gorbachev's actions and proposals are increasingly treated as being worthy of

serious study and commentary. They

contain much dangerous or tricky fine print, but they are not being treated as the work of brain-dood

commissars parroting slogans. Mr. Gorbachev is becoming in the popular consciousness a person, a posti-

citizens are beginning to make up their own minds about him. His calls for internal political

changes before the suddenly con-vened Central Committee preceded Mr. Reagan's State of the Union ad-

dress on Tuesday by a few hours and

dominated European media for two days, drawing generally favorable as-sessments. (A coincidence of timing?) The Kremlin remains inscrutable.

It is possible that Mr. Gorbachev is running so fast on so many fronts out

of desperation, attempting an escape-

forward maneuver to overcome pow-

erful opponents. But my hunch is that he is secure and signaling that he has ended the post-Reykjavik re-

assessment of his power base and of

Soviet-U.S. relations, and is ready to deal again with Mr. Reagan.
That is why he deployed Deputy
Foreign Minister Yuli Vorontsov to

Geneva to head up the Soviet delega-tion at the eighth round of the U.S.-

Soviet arms control talks. This was

Mr. Gorbachev's attempt to break

the deadlock created by Soviet de-

mands for back-channel negotiation

lar consciousness a person, a po cian, for some a statesman, in the same way that those terms are used for leaders in the West. Informed

suggests Boo

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MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1987

January's Slack Volume **Suggests Boom Is Ending**

By CARL GEWIRTZ

ARIS -- Glum news for investment bankers: The recordshattering pace of activity over the past three years in the international capital market may finally be running out of steam. The new-issue volume of Eurobonds was \$12.94 billion in January, down 13 percent from last year.

The figure, provided by Salomon Brothers, represents an improvement over December's volume and arrests the monthly decline recorded since the end of September, but leaves activity running at the low level set in November.

The most glaring change in the January data is the 50 percent decline in issues denominated in U.S. dollars to \$4.9 billion. The dollar had a 38-percent share

of the market, the lowest ever The slack in the Eurodollar sector was covered by a nearly fourfold increase in activity in European currency units, pro-pelling the ECU to second place with a 15-percent share of the market. Deutsche

Most bankers said the slowdown resulted from the low rate of return on swaps.

marks, yen and Australian dollars were the next most active

However, there is some question whether such exotic currencies as the ECU and Australian dollar can be expected to continue absorbing such a heavy flow of issues since investor. demand is not that great. Australian economists, noting last week that the economic outlook was gloomy, warned that the currency could weaken and interest rates climb.

The slower volume should translate into lower profits for banks. With the bulk of their earnings generated by the swaps and other business related to the new issues, a smaller number of transactions should have a big impact.

This will be offset to some extent by the more realistic bond pricing that became evident in January, which will leave underwriters with some profit from placing paper.

"The more sensible pricing will leave some meat on the bones," said the managing director of one British-based investment bank. "But overall profitability is closely tied to volume. The larger the calendar" of new issues, "the more other activity it generates."

OST BANKERS attributed the showed fact that swaps, from fixed-rate into floating-rate notes or from one currency to another, are not producing rates of from one currency to another, are not producing rates. of return that attract issuers. Swaps essentially are a function of price discrepancies between different markets. At present, except for the Australian dollar market, those discrepancies are not large enough to generate the dramatic savings to which issuers have

But some analysts suspect that the slack volume may be due to more fundamental factors. The low level of world economic growth, the low rate of business investment, the low rate of inflation and the high level of retained corporate earnings mean that there is no great need to borrow money.

None of these fundamentals appeared to have any effect on activity over the past three years: Borrowers were frantically replacing expensive debt incurred when interest rates were high with less expensive money as interest rates declined.

About 30 percent of last year's business is estimated to have been replacement financing: some \$32 billion in premature redemption of expensive debt and another \$18 billion in replacing maturing debt. There are no estimates on how much more old, expensive debt is waiting to be called by the issuers, but analysts suspect that the bulk of that financial restructuring is past.

For most borrowers, certainly for U.S. companies, it is currentper to raise dollars at home than internationally. International investors remain uncertain about the U.S. currency and wary of American names given the great speed with which their credit rating can tumble because of defensive strategies to avert

As a result, bankers are in no mood to expand their inventories of Eurodollar bonds, and they are pricing new issues more generously relative to yields on U.S. government paper to entice investors to buy the paper that is offered. Investors themselves need that added enticement to overcome their concern about the dollar and doubts about the outlook for interest rates.

An example last week was Kobe Steel's \$100 million of fiveyear notes guaranteed by Sanwa Bank. The paper, offered at 101½ with a coupon of 7½ percent, was priced after commissions of 1½ percent to yield 94 basis points more than Treasury

Meanwhile, institutional investors and others who remain willing to buy dollar securities are reported to be increasingly attracted to short-term instruments such as Euro-commercial paper. They fear that U.S. interest rates could be driven sharply higher because of the inflationary implications of the dollar's

Investors are especially jittery about how these concerns will See EUROBONDS, Page 9

Last Week's Markets

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Producers Offer Pact On Coffee

Quota Plan Will Go to Importers

LONDON - Coffee producers in the International Coffee Organization agreed Sunday on a proposal to bring back export quotas to try to stabilize falling world prices.

The proposal received "massive support" among the 50 producing nations attending the talks, accord-ing to a coffee producers' spokes-man, Jorio Dauster of Brazil. The proposal will be presented to

the organization's tries on Monday. Export quotas, the ICO tool for

regulating supplies and prices, were suspended last September. Their re-introduction depends upon the support of leading im-porting countries, which include the United States, Western Europe-an nations, Canada and Japan.

Delegates said that producers also agreed that they would not carry out unilateral action in the marketplace to support prices. They noted that the United reported attempts at market ma-moulation by some producers and was seeking a promise of noninter-

vention as a condition of cooperating in the re-introduction of quo-The average coffee price, computed by the coffee organization, is currently just below \$1.18 a pound,

compared with an eight-year high a year ago of more than \$2.20. The target range defended by ex-port quotas until last September was \$1.20-\$1.40.

The producers' proposal calls for a global export quota for the year beginning March 1 of 58 million bags. One bag equals 132 pounds. or 60 kilograms.

Brazil, which has agreed to give up one million begs of its entitlement, would receive a quota of 15.5

Next would come Colombia, 8.99 million bags, and Ivory Coast,

People Express Flies Into the Sunset

By Eric Schmitt New York Times Service NEWARK, New Jersey

Fred Wilcoxson, one of the original pilots for People Express Airlines, came into work on his day Captain Wilcoxson, wanted to

Baltimore and back, before the six-year-old carrier was absorbed into Continental Airlines on Sunday and disappeared.
"It's kind of sad," said the 38year-old pilot, who plans to stay
with Continental despite a 22

fly one last trip, from Newark to

percent pay cut. Saturday was an unhappy day in Newark and across the country for thousands of People employees and passengers. With the final People Express flights, a chapter in commercial aviation

history came to an end. Spawned by the 1978 deregu-lation of the industry, People's bold experiment in low-cost fares and no-frills service made air travel affordable for the first time to millions of people.

From its modest beginnings on April 30, 1981, with 12 flights linking Newark to Buffalo, New York; Norfolk, Virginia, and Columbus, Ohio, People grew to be the lifth-largest U.S. ardine, with 226 flights to 49 cities by 1985. About 41 million passengers have flown on People since the airline was founded.

As People employees waited in line for their new uniforms Sat-

urday and took pictures of each other in front of the few planes that have not yet been repainted with Continental's rust-and-gold emblem, customers wondered whether People's demise meant an end to low fares.

"It's a tragedy," said Paul Gla-ser, 41, a geology researcher at the University of Minnesota who was flying home to Minneapolis. People made every place more accessible. Now that they're out of business, the airlines will raise their fares."

Continental and other airline officials, however, said that plenty of discount fares would still be available, although most of the cheapest tickets are limited and CETTY TESTRICTIONS.

Continental and Eastern airlines, which are both owned by Texas Air Corp., announced last week that they were cutting their



as 40 percent on almost all domestic flights, beginning Sunday. able and expire on May 20.

Although travelers in Newark said they would miss People's prices, almost all said they could do without the delays and deteriorating service that plagued People in recent years.

"I ride People because of the cheap fares, but it's always total frustration," said Robert Perry, 38, who was flying from Newark

Robert Duke, 27, a drama teacher from New York, said, "I'm not very sad, since Conti-nental's fares are the same, at least for now." Moments later, his flight to Raleigh, North Car-olina, was canceled and passengers were told to catch a Pied-

mont flight instead. Pamela Vittorio, 23, of New York, who flies regularly to Bos-ton and Syracuse, New York, on People, commented,"I don't really feel sentimental about it. I hope Continental turns out to be

a better company."
Mr. Wilcoxson, the pilot, said, "We were never as good as our press made us, but we were never

Despite the glitches, People's

low fares created a breed of spontaneous, serendipitous trav-eier. Adelma and Henry O'Bar of Limestone, Maine, said they and their 14 children, aged 5 to 30, were able to take more vacations in Florida thanks to People.

People's final day clearly meant more to those who ran the airline. People employees talked longingly about the teamwork and camaraderie fostered by a management structure that trained employees to do many jobs, from flight attendant to

ticket reservation agent. But the employees said that morale was low now, and many said they would leave soon.

"It's really sad to see what we've all put blood, sweat and tears into come to an end," said

who like most People employees asked not to be identified. The manager, who said his sal-ary was cut by \$15,000 and that he disliked the working conditions at Continental, is leaving for a personnel job at a high-technology company in New Jex-sey after two and a half years

"We were a little different," something special."

City of London **Tightens Rules** On Takeovers

By Warren Getler International Herald Tribuna

LONDON -- The British finantakeovers has announced a sharp tightening of disclosure rules in re-

rounding Guinness PLC. The rule changes announced by the self-regulatory Takeover Panel late Friday are effective Feb. 16. They are designed to make take-

over factics more transparent to regulatory authorities. But, as with all Takeover Panel rules, the new regulations will have no legal force and compliance will be voluntary.

Last week, Paul Channon, Brit-

ain's trade and industry secretary. threatened to end self-regulation of London's financial district, the City, if scandals continued.

The Takeover Panel, stung by criticism that it had failed to detect apparent illicit share manipulation behind Guinness's £2.7 billion takeover of Distillers Co. last April, said that the new rules will require anyone holding 1 percent or more of the shares in a company involved in a takeover to disclose any share dealing in that company the day after such trades are concluded.

Present rules insist on disclosure at 5 percent under such circum-

Underpinning its effort to halt "secret attempts to manipulate share prices," the panel said it would no longer allow those who owned or controlled relevant stakes during a bid to conceal their identity behind nominee companies.

Nominee companies are loosely incorporated entities, typically established in offshore tax havens, whose true ownership is often impossible to trace. The panel said there appeared to

have been "deliberate breaches of the takeover code" during Guin-ness's takeover of Distillers' It said that the apparent breaches involved the failure of certain

parties to disclose share dealing in companies party to the bid. However, the panel said it would not issue a full report until the

Department of Trade and Indus-

try, Britain's statutory watchdog, has filed its report of an official

investigation into Guinness. cial industry's panel that monitors Government investigators are seeking to determine whether there have been criminal breaches of the sponse to the widening scandal sur- Companies Act. Section 151 of the act prohibits a company from pro-viding financial assistance to third parties to buy its shares in most

> Beverage giant Guinness has acknowledged entering into apparently unlawful share-buying agreements with third parties.

> The alleged share-support opera tion appears to have fueled a sud-den and decisive 25-percent rise in the value of Guinness's share offer

SEC Probes Firm Linked to Boesky

Washington Post Service WASHINGTON - The Securities and Exchange Commis-sion has issued subpoenas to a privately held New York securities firm, Jamie Securities, and to the firm's chief stock trader, John A. Mulheren, to determine whether there was anything im-proper about \$500,000 paid by the firm to the stock speculator Ivan F. Boesky, Wall Street sources have said.

The SEC's review of Jamie's payments is part of a broad look at the ties that Mr. Boesky had to various Wall Street firms. In November, he paid the government \$100 million to setile SEC charges that he used confidential information about upcoming corporate takeovers to make illegal stock trading

[New York City's comptrol-ler, Harrison J. Goldin, made telephone calls to friends last spring to help Mr. Boesky gain funds for his investment company, Mr. Goldin's spokesman said Friday, The New York

Aide Says Trade Deficit Will Be Keduced in U.S.

WASHINGTON — Commerce predicted that the U.S. merchandise-trade deficit, now at a record, would shrink by \$30 billion or \$40 billion in the coming year.

"I happen to think we'll see enough of a trend down in the defi-cit to "have an effect on helping stop any protectionist legislation of the worst kind," he said in a television interview on Saturday. The Commerce Department said

ened to \$169.8 billion in 1986, suring the previous record of \$148.5 billion set in 1985. However, the deficit for Decem-

ber shrank to \$10.6 billion, the lowest since March 1985. I think we'll see a \$30 billion-\$40 billion drop in the trade defi-cit," Mr. Baldrige said, "so I tend to be somewhat optimistic given the fact that these figures do jump

around and you can't go by any one The Democrats, in control of Congress for the first time in six

years, have promised to enact pro-tectionist legislation designed to improve U.S. export competitive-Mr. Baldrige said he expected that Congress and the administra-

tion would be working on a trade bill throughout the summer and the debate would be infinenced by what happened to the trade deficit. But he said that the weakened dollar should make exports grow substantially and reduce the trade

He also said that the government would have to work harder to reduce the U.S. budget deficit.
The Congressional Budget Office has estimated that President

Ronald Reagan's budget for the year starting in October would produce a deficit of at least \$135 billion. It estimates that the budget deficit for fiscal 1987 is about \$169

"If we don't get the budget deficit down as our trade deficit begins to fall, we're going to have trouble attracting foreign investment into this country," Mr. Baldrige said. "That means that we'll have to

raise interest rates and that could give us a recession, so we've got to

INTERNATIONAL CONVERTIBLE GROWTH FUND

(Fonds Commun de Placement)

A dividend of \$ US 0.30 has been declared payable on or after February 10. 1987, upon surrender of coupon no 3 to shares outstanding on February 2. 1987. As from the latter date, the shares will be traded ex-dividend.

emphasize that too much."

Secretary Malcolm Baldrige has South Korea to Cut Tariffs South Korea will cut tariffs on 24 products and lift import bans on 158 others from July 1 to try to ease

against the dollar, Trade Ministry officials said Saturday. The officials said the items on which import bans were being lifted, including some cars, afalfa pellets, canned pork, and lemon and cranberry juice, were chosen to benefit the United States. Friday that the trade deficit wid-

South Korea's merchandise trade surplus with the United States rose to \$7.2 billion last year from \$4.3 billion in 1985.

EC Makers Seek Talks on Limit For Japan Cars

ropean car producers have urged the European Communi-ty's executive Commission to open talks with Japan aimed at limiting Japanese vehicle ex-ports to their 1985 level of

around 1.1 million.

The limits, if adopted, would be the first by the EC on Japavoluntary-restraint agreements between Japan and the United States. Japan sold about 1.2 million vehicles to Western Eu-

rope last year. François Perrin-Pelletier, head of the Committee of Common Market Automobile Constructors, said Friday that because of the falling dollar and prospects of new limits on Japa-nese exports to the United States, "Europe is the only place where the Japanese auto industry may now be able to make a profit outside Japan.

Mr. Perrin-Pelletier, who is an executive of the Peugeot automobile group, said the committee had made its proposal to Karl-Heinz Narjes, the EC commissioner for industry.

Below is a complete list of companies licensed to arrange leasing in Turkey.



For further details please contact Ikusat Leasing, Buyukdere Caddesi Beytem Ishani 80220 Sisli, Istanbul, Turkey. Telephone: 146 1260. Fax: 147 5778. Telex: 27313. lktisat Leasing is a subsidiary of lktisat Bank, Turkey's Merchant Bank.

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Westdeutsche Landesbank

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Return to M

TO BY A

New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Laurence Desvilettes

issuer	Amount (millions)	- Mat.	Cour %	Price	Price end week	Ternis
FLOATING RATE NO	TES					·
Trust Obligations Porticipating Securities	\$200	24 mos	1/16	100	99.95	Over 3-month Libor. Noncollable. Fees 0.05%. Denominations \$10,000.
FIXED-COUPON						
Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur	\$150	1997	7%	101	99.10	Noncultable, Fees 2%.
Borrick Resources U.S.A.	\$ 50	1992	2	100	-	Noncollable. Such \$1,308-note exchangeable for 100 grams of gold after one year. Feet 25%.
Kobe Steel	\$100	1992	7%	1011/4	99.70	Noncolioble, Rees 1%%.
Mitsui Trust & Banking	\$200	1994	7%	1011/4	99.35	Noncollable. Fees 196%. Denominations \$25,000.
Scandinavian Airline Systems	\$100	1989	634	109%	109.50	Noncatable. Each \$5,000 note with 10 warrants each ever chable into \$500 at a fixed exchange rate of 1,79 marts pe dollar. Feat 1966.
Council of Europe Resettlement Fund	DM 100	1994	5%	116%	119.75	Noncallable. Each 5,000-mark note with 10 three-year war rants, each evercisable into \$500 at a fixed exchange rate of 1.76 marks per dollar. Fees 1995.
Hidroelectrica Iberica	DM 700	1994	61/2	100	99.38	
Chrysler Financial	DF 100	1992	6%	100	_	Noncaliable private placement.
European Community	ECU 150	1992	71/2	101%	99.63	
European Community	ECU 200	1994	7%	1011/6	99.25	
New Zealand	ECJ 200	1993	7%	10134	99.38	Noncolloble. Fees 176%.
Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Belges	C\$ 90	1992	8%	101%	99.63	Noncollable. Fees 1995. Registered notes in denomination of C\$250,000.
Bergen Bank	Aus 50	1990	15	1011/6	98.75	Noncoliable, Fee: 1995.
Erste Oesterreichische Spar Casse Bank	Aus\$ 40	1993	1414	10114	98.88	
Eurofima	Aus 62.5	1990	14%	101%	99.38	Noncolioble. Fees 11/7%
Landesbank Rheinland-Pfalz	Aus 40	1990	14%	10114	97.75	Noncoliobie. Fees 1975.
Christiania Bank	y 20,000	1992	5	101%	99.88	Noncolloble. Fees 196%.
Crédit National Council of Europe	Y 15,000	1992	5%	101%		Nancollable. Fees 1866.
Resettlement Fund Council of Europe	Y 10,000	1992	5 5¥	101%		Noncoloble, Feet 1866.
Resettlement Fund		1774	274	101%	77.50	Noncollable: Fee: 18%.
Portugal	Y 15,000	1994	5%	101%	100.00	Noncollable. Feet 176%.
EQUITY-LINKED Eders U.K.	\$ 75	1997	5	100		Redeemable at 118 in 1993 to yield 79% and collable at 101 in 1993. Convertible of Aug5.28 per share and of Aug5.50
Hino Mators	\$ 60	1992	314	100	96.25	per dollar. Fees 294%. Nencollable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable
<u> </u>		1000				into company's shares at 323 yen per share and at 1.51.90 yen per dallar. Fies 214%.
toman & Co. 	\$ 80	1992	ореп	100		Coupon indicated at 34%. Noncellable. Each \$5,000 note with one worrout exercisable into company's shares at an expected 25% premium. Fees 25%. Terms to be set Feb. 3.
Nishimatsu Construction	\$ 50	1992	31/4	100	_	Noncollable. Each \$5,000 pole with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at 749 yen per share and at 151.90 yen per dollar. Fees 214%.
Showa Denko	\$100	1992	open	100	-	Coupon indicated of 314%, Noncollable, Each \$5,000 note with one worrout exercisable into company's shares at an expected 255% premium. Fees 24%, Terms to be set Feb. 2.
Wysa Technology	\$ 45	2002	open	100		Sensiannual coupon indicated at 6%. Redeemable at par in 1994 and callable at 103 in 1990. Conventible at an expected 18% premium, Pees 24%.
Elders U.K.	28.3	1997	7	100	-	Reclamable at 123 in 1993 to yield 9.99% and collable at 101 in 1993. Convertible at Aus\$5.28 per share and at Aus\$2.30 per pound. Fees 284%.
WARRANTS						
Kansollis Osake Pankti	0.40	1989	_	\$36		Warranis exercisable into \$500 at a fixed exchange rate of 1.587 Swiss francs per dollar.
ianque Paribas	0.10	1990	_	DM 765		Worments exercisable into \$1,000 at a fixed exchange rate to be set fels. 4.
WestLB Finance	0.10	1990		DM 38		Call worrants associatible at par into a 69% band due 1999.

EUROBONDS: Slowdown Suggests Boom Is Ending intentions might have taken on a new dimension because of Thurs-

affect this week's U.S. Treasury sale of \$29 billion in notes and bonds, particularly the demand from Japan, which has accounted for some 30 percent of recent Tres-

Bankers in Tokyo suspect that the sales will go well. They note that this will be the first Treasury auction in which Nomura and Daiwa will be participating as primary dealers, and the two brokerages will want to show their muscle by taking big chunks, possibly as

much as 30 percent.

remain in turnoil, the Eurobond market has registered at least some support for the view that the dollar is set for a recovery from its current low levels. Two issues were launched last week giving investors

carrency options that assume a strengthening of the dollar against the Deutsche mark. The Council of Europe Resettlement Fund was first in the market,

Whether they have the genuine final demand to justify such a dis-

play of force remains to be seen. for a security that had a nominal Although the currency markets value of 5,000 DM.

The difference covers the cost of the 10 three-year warrants attached to each bond giving holders the right to buy \$5000 at a fixed exchange rate of 1.78 DM.

Since the bonds, alone, should have been issued at a discount of 99%, the cost of the warrants was really 850 DM. At that price, the dollar would have to rise to more with 100 million DM of seven-year than 1.94 DM before warrant hold-bonds carrying a coupon of 5% ers begin to show a profit. By Fripercent. The paper was priced at a day, the warrants were trading at a premium of 116%, meaning investors were asked to pay 5,825 DM break-even exchange rate to 2 DM.

New Loan for Algeria May Indicate A Return to More Realistic Pricing

third, 121/2 in the fourth and 10 in

the final year, for an average cost of

bank, Vneshtosgbank, paid late last year — 12½ basis points for the first five years of an eight-year loan

and then 25 basis points over Libor for the final three years.

transferable loan facility, giving lenders the right to trade the paper.

the Russians up to now have re-

fused to accept. They have insisted

on knowing who holds their paper.

tapped the public market through

the sale of floating-rate notes, is

accustomed to having its paper traded in the market. Nevertheless,

this is the first loan facility to be

transferable and is seen by many in

the market as a softening of the

Moscow Narodny, which has

14% basis points over Libor. This is a touch more expensive than what the Soviet foreign trade

By Carl Gewirtz nal Herald Tribune

PARIS - More realistic pricing on new loans may be coming back into fashion although competition among banks for new credit business remains intense and liquidity high, factors that have fueled a dramatic drop in borrowing charges.

That at least is the case for Algeria, which early last year shocked the market when an all-Japanese

INTERNATIONAL CREDIT

lending syndicate provided \$300 million for a low 1/4 point over the This is now a standard feature in London interbank offered rate for most loan agreements, but one that

10 years.
The Japanese are arranging another loan, for Credit Populaire d'Algèrie. The charge on the S100 million, seven-year credit is expected to be set at % point over Libor, in line with what Banque Nationale

d'Algèrie paid late last year for an eight-year, \$250 million credit.

But Crèdit Populaire's loan, in addition to being smaller and one year shorter, is also expected to carry front-end fees of 14 percent, In the Euroc well over the % percent paid by Banque Nationale, and about double the fee the Algerians were pay-ing two years ago. The fee would raise the cost of the loan, which is being arranged by Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan, to just over

% point above Libor. Jordan, an infrequent borrower, is seeking \$150 million for seven years. Interest will be set at % point over Libor for the first 31/2 years and % point over Libor thereafter. London-based Moscow Narodny Bank Ltd. is seeking a five-year credit of 100 million Deutsche

marks. Interest will start at % point,

In the Eurocommercial paper market, Electricité de France has canceled its program to issue Euro- of pricing, saying they had no prob-

notes through a tender panel and intends to begin issuing CP through four dealers, Goldman Sachs, Salomon Brothers, Morgan awaiting completion. About 20 Guaranty Trust and Union Bank of Switzerland. No limit has been set on the

amount it will seek to sell or the being solicited. duration of the program. EDF's Osterreichische Volksbanken, major concern is to ensure that its big U.S. commercial paper pro-gram, where around \$2 billion is outstanding is not contaminated hattan and Bankers Trust as dealby the Euro-CP operation

or 37½ basis points, over Libor for the first year and fall to 17½ basis \$500 million, because banks were bidding for paper at one price, nine 5500 million, because banks were bidding for paper at one price, nine basis points below the London interbank bid rate, and then reoffering it in the market at a higher yield, Libid less three, just to get the paper off their books.

EDF feared that the higher yield on the Frampotes could affect the

on the Europotes could affect the sale of its U.S. CP, even though different maturities were offered in the two markets, as well as cause confusion about the quality of its for the final three years.

The noteworthy aspect of Moscow Narodny's credit is that it is a paper. It wants the paper to be sold and placed, not traded.

The noteworthy aspect of Moscow Narodny's credit is that it is a paper. It wants the paper to be sold and placed, not traded.

Daniel Lallier, the EDF director running the program, said he chose the four Euro-CP dealers on the basis of their "philosophy of placement." Most important, he said, is that EDF wants to know at what price the paper is sold and how much the dealers take for placing it. Many dealers, he said, resisted

giving issuers this information and would only agree to reporting an "all-in" cost to the issuer. The major Euro-CP dealers left out of the program, Citicorp, Credit Smisse First Boston and Merrill Lynch, said they were surprised by the comments about transparency

percent of the original underwriters have decided not to accept the lower terms and new underwriters are

ers for a \$100 million Euro-CP and EDF turned off the Europote certificate of deposit program.

Perot Buys 16% of Jobs's Next Inc., Joins Board

New York Times Service SAN FRANCISCO - H. Ross Perot, a Texas billionaire, has invested \$20 million for a 16-percent stake and a board seat in Next Inc., the start-up company formed by Apple Computer Inc.'s co-founder, Steven P. Jobs.

Next has said it plans to produce a powerful computer work station for educational use, although it has not disclosed details

In addition to the Perot investment, Carnegie-Mellon University of Pittsburgh and Stanford University of California have invested a total of \$1.32 million for a stake of about 0.5 percent each in Next, Mr. Jobs said Friday at Next's headquarters in Palo Alto, California, The financing is based on a valuation of \$100 million for Next, or \$126 million with the new invest-

It leaves Mr. Jobs with 62 percent of the privately-held company he founded in September 1985. John P. Crecine, Carnegio-Mel-lon's senior vice president for aca-demic affairs, will join Mr. Perot

Mr. Perot, 56, the founder of Electronic Data Systems Corp., a computer services company, said:
"This is the first computer hardware company I've ever put a pen-



Steven P. Jobs

Mr. Perot sold EDS to General Motors Corp. in 1984 for \$2.5 billion, but remained head of the operation until late last year, when GM bought back his shares for \$700 million.

Commenting that Mr. Jobs has many of the creators of Apple's Macintosh personal computer with him in the new company, Mr. Perot said, "In terms of a start-up company, it's one that carries the least risk was able to persuade a wider group of any I've seen in 25 years in the of investors to help finance his ofcomputer industry."

Mr. Jobs, 31, started Apple

Computer with Steven Wozniak in 1976, but left 17 months ago. Mr. Wozniak previously had left Apple. Mr. Jobs has said Next Inc.'s goal was to ship its work station during the 1987-88 school year, and that he was committed to making it in the United States.

Next may face substantial competition, both from work-station manufacturers and from more powerful versions of the Macin-

Icahn Is Said to Reject Offer on USX

By Agis Salpukas New York Times Service NEW YORK - Carl C. Icahn who has been seeking to buy USX Corp., rejected an offer from a foreign investor to pay a premium for his large holding in the company.

Wall Street sources have said. The sources said Friday that the buyout offer came about a week earlier from a group of small brokerage companies that said they were acting on behalf of a foreign investor. The sources refused to identify the investor.

They said Mr. Icahn feared that if he accepted the offer, he would lose credibility on Wall Street, where he relies on his ability to raise huge amounts of financing. To bolster an \$8 billion offer to

buy USX, Mr. Icahn emphasized that he would not accept "green-mail" by selling his stake of 29.3 million shares, or 11.4 percent of the company, at a premium.

By taking that stance, Mr. Icahn fer. In effect, he was assuring them that he would not walk away with a higher profit for himself and his original group of backers.

But Mr. lcahn's bid to take over the huge oil and steel company was stalled by David M. Roderick, the chairman of USX, who later took steps to ensure it would be more expensive to take over the company. Mr. Icahn withdrew his bid of \$3) a share on Jan. 8, although he vowed to continue to seek control.

USX Workers To End Stoppage

United Press International PITTSBURGH -- The United Steelworkers union has approved a four-year contract with USX Corp., ending a sixmonth work stoppage that was the longest in the U.S. steel industry.

The union announced Saturday that members in nine states voted 9,621 to 4,045 in mailed ballots to ratify the contract, which cuts pay and benefits by about \$2 per hour. In return, USX has promised to improve insurance plans and pensions, begin profit-sharing restrict the use of nonunion outsiders for mill work and officially close a number of idle facilities to enable more than 4,000 union members to receive \$37 million

in benefits. The work stoppage, which began Ang. I, has been called a strike by the company and a lockout by the union.

from his first significant defeat in attempting to gain control of a ma-

Mr. Icahn is finding it difficult to dispose of his large USX stake, which has tied up more than \$670 million. He is also paying interest Now, the sources said, Mr. Icahn on the funds borrowed to buy the is seeking a way to extricate himself

One leading foreign investor who has disclosed a strong interest in USX's shares in the past is Robert Holmes à Court, the Australian financier. He said last August that he intended to spend at least \$15 million to acquire a stake of up to 15

percent in USX. Mr. Roderick said in October that Mr. Holmes à Court had sold his \$15 million investment, but Wall Street brokers said later that the investor was buying USX

shares again. Charles Bradford, a steel analyst for Merrill Lynch, said that there was little Mr. Icahn could do to press Mr. Roderick and the USX board to accept his offer. The official settlement Saturday of a strike by USX steelworkers removed one element that had been seen as helpful to Mr. Icahn's bid.

But Mr. Bradford said that Mr. Icahn was in a good position to profit from his holdings if he was willing to hold onto them for the

long term.
USX reported Tuesday that it posted a \$1.42 million loss for the fourth quarter of 1986 after taking a pretax charge of \$1.5 billion to reflect the costs of restructuring its operations. It reported a \$1.83 bilion loss for the year.

Mr. Bradford predicted that USX would earn a modest \$1 a share in 1987 from a small recovery in steel operations and that its oil division would perform better because of a firming in oil prices. He noted that a large percentage of Mr. Icahn's interest payments was offset by dividends,

Concerns on Fed Policy **Boost Short-Term Rates**

By Susan F. Raskv New York Times Service

terest rates rose sharply Friday as rise in the dollar. and this week's \$29 billion Treasury refunding overshadowed in-terpretations of the latest figures on the U.S. merchandise-trade deficit.

Rates on three-month Treasury bills were up nearly one-tenth of a percentage point, to 5.61 percent, shile rates on six-month bills rose 14 basis points, or 14 hundredths of a percentage point, also to 5.61

The rate for one-year bills was 5.63 percent, up a tenth of a per-People think the Fed may be up

to something because it has al-lowed the federal funds rate to remain firm," one trader said. That rate, which is what banks charge each other for overnight borrowings to meet reserve requirements, has been above 6 percent for confusing," Mr. Schumacher said.

the last two months. It traded beween 6 3/16 and 6% on Friday. Robert H. Schumacher, a vice president at Nomura Securities, said speculation about the Fed's new dimension because of Thursday's report of a rise in borrowings at the Fed's discount window.

There's always some new gimmick the market wants to key in on," Mr. Schumacher said, "and the latest, along with trade, seems to be borrowed reserves."

The credit markets initially re sponded favorably to a smaller-than-expected trade deficit for December and a large downward

U.S. Consumer	Rates
	Jan. 30
Perspecit Servings	5.90 %
Tax Exempt Reads - Bond Bover 20-Bond Index	452%
Money Market Punds Donoplas's 7-Day Average	5.64
Seek House Market Accession Bank Rate Monitor Index	542%
House Marigues, FHLB uverse Source : New York Times.	90 18.01 %

revision in the November delicit. Some analysts said that the re-NEW YORK - Short-term in- sponse was actually to the sharp

bond traders' concerns about the Pederal Reserve Board's intentions

The impetus faded quickly, and the price on the benchmark 7.5 percent Treasury bond was down by 12/32 by the end of the day to yield 7.47 percent. Price declines at the shorter end of the market ranged from 6/32 on two-year notes to 12/32 for the 7.25 percent 10-year note, bringing its yield to 7.17 per-

> Because of the Treasury refunding, the credit market is more interested in the trade delicit's implica tions for the dollar than in what it signals for growth in the U.S. economy this year. But interpreting the trade figures has been complicated

by the huge revisions in the data.
"I think the best way to explain what happened in the long end of the market is that buyers simply went on strike after the trade fig-

Treasury Bonds

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	Cle	90	1	Nit-ago	
MENUTY	ðid	Acti	Yleid	yleld	
31.10.88	99 19/22	99 2V2	6.33	4.21	
58.89	99 21/22	99 24/22			
30.9,90		99 39/25			
11.15.91		99 24/22		6,6]	
15.10.93		100 1/22		4.90	
15.5.96	100 14/22			7.10	
15.2.06	116 202			7.45	
155.16	100 vz	100 102	7.47	7.44	
Source:	Salomen i	RC			

SHEETED U.S.A./A.T.C. CHUTATIONS

	MID.	ASK
Bitter Corp.	31/4	4
Chiron	22	221/2
GoodMark Foods	1314	1414
MAG Holdings	5	5%
NAV-AR	1%	1%
Spectrodyne	19	1914
-		

WITH COMPLIMENTS OF CONTINENTAL AMERICAN e are indicative priors as of Jan. 29, 1987

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BUSINESS TALKS ON FOREIGN TRADE, ECONOMIC AND TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION. JIANGSU PROVINCE

Feb. 22 to Mar. 3, 1987 NANJING, JIANGSU, CHINA



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The Jiangsu Provincial Commission of Foreign Economic

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Participating organisations at the business talks:

Textiles Trading Delegation Knitwear & Home Textiles Trading

Delegation Garments Trading Delegation Silk Trading Delegation Cereals, Oils & Foodstuffs Trading

Delegation Native Produce Trading Delegation Animal By-products Trading Delegation Light Industrial Products Trading

Metals Trading Dega. Pharmaceutical and Health Products Trading Delegation Machinery Trading Delegation Machinery & Equipment Trading Delegation Electronics Trading Delegation

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contact: Zhong Shan Company Ltd. Add: 45/F. China Resources Building. 26, Harbour Road, Wanchal, Hong Kong Tel: 5-8329968

TIX: 89699 ZHOSA HX

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as a member of our Boards of Directors

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EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

Hoechst Challenges EC Over Search Warrants

By Peter Maass

BRUSSELS - The executive body of the European Community is squaring off against Hoechst AG, the West German chemical giant, in a case that could set a precedent on the search warrants issued to inspect EC companies.

Investigators for the EC's execu-tive Commission raided eight chemical companies in community countries last week to seek evidence about possible price fixing on two common plastics. All of the companies except Hoechst honored the search warrants issued by the commission and allowed the investigators to seize files.

Hocchst, arguing that the commission's warrant was invalid, secured a temporary injunction from a local court barring the search. The company said that the com-mission's warrant was invalid because it was not issued by a West German court. The company's decision poses a challenge to the primacy of the En-

ropean Community's powers over national laws. Hoechst's move could have far-reaching consequences for the commission, whose Hoochst has issued a statement stating it has no intention of back-

The commission, however, is

ing down. The West German in-junction will remain in force while the court takes a closer look at the

would be frozen, the sources said. The sources said that the com-

by April The pricing plan is likely to face stiff opposition from the EC's farm

lobby and is certain to be altered during negotiations among minis-

The commission, however, is term.

planning a counteroffensive. Officials say that the executive body spending reached about 23 billion

take the case to the European The EC's cereal surplus alone Court of Justice and accuse West stands at 16 million tons.

Germany of failing to abide by community laws against cartels.

Such a move could be embarrass-Tennis Championship

ing for Bonn, which was not involved in Hoechst's decision to contest the commission's search.

Meanwhile, the commission could impose a daily fine on creasing the EC's profile, has been Hoechst for failing to honor the warrant. But the penalty, about 1,000 European currency units

(\$879) a day, would not dent the earnings of one of the world's largest chemical firms. Commission Backs Cuts.

Freezes in Farm Prices In another attempt to rein in

farm spending, the commission will call for freezes or reductions on a range of agricultural prices for 1987-1988, sources say. A program prepared by Agricul-ture Commissioner Frans Andries-

sen would reduce prices for corn, rye, barley and forage cereals by about 2.5 percent. Prices for milk products, meat, sugar and wine

mission is expected to approve the plan this week. It would be presented to member nations for approval

MONEY: Call for Action on Rates

(Continued from Page 1) European Community, Sweden and Australia; about a dozen developing countries; and from the problems of developing countries.

World Bank, the International A trade minister who declined to Monetary Fund, the Organization be identified said: "The sense of for Economic Cooperation and De-the meeting was clearly that the velopment and the General Agree-falling dollar was creating turbument on Tariffs and Trade.

that it now was up to governments to decide how to respond, on a coordinated basis," Mr. Barre said. "The message was clear," he said. "The countries responsible for

the system should act responsibly But the officials also agreed, Mr.
Barre said, that "people are not looking for a two-month strategy, but a long-term approach that will create a more stable environment."
That Mr. Berry said should also

That, Mr. Barre said, should also address the related issues of coordinating economic policies of indus-

rent negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in Geneva and easing the debt

A trade minister who declined to lence, but more important, the U.S. "The sense of this meeting was deficits are unsustainable.

There was a fear expressed by many in the meeting that unless the United States resolves the two deficits, we could be headed into a world recession," he said, referring to the U.S. merchandise-trade and

Although the prospects for a Group of Five meeting and an agenda were discussed, no call was endorsed for any specific action by

The Commerce Department said Friday that the U.S. merchandise-

Mozambique Raises Prices, Wages; Currency Devalued

Agence France-Presse new system of income tax that is MAPUTO, Mozambique — The intended to raise payments by the verament announced price and private sector. Government emgovernment announced price and tax increases Saturday as part of efforts to revamp Mozambique's ployees will be partially exempted

crippled economy.

The measures included higher phone, telex, post, water and elec-tricity services, and sharp increases in fares for road, rail, air and sea

On Friday, the government announced wage increases of 50 per-cent for all workers and devalued the currency, the metical, from 40 to the dollar to 200 to the dollar. The new prices and taxes were published in a special eight-page supplement to the country's main daily newspaper, Noticias.

A bottle of beer that previously

meticais. The retail price would be at least 115 meticais.

A pack of filter cigarettes that cost 85 meticals was expected to cost 200 meticals with the new tax. The price of domestic electricity supply has been roughly doubled.

A ticket on the national airline from Maputo to the port of Beira has risen from 4,000 meticals to 12,000 meticais.

The latest measures include a

will decide Wednesday whether to European currency units last year. tion company in Brussels, were sustake the case to the European The EC's cereal surplus alone pected of hiding 120 million Court of Justice and accuse West stands at 16 million tons.

Fraud Allegations Taint

The European Community Championship, an international tennis tournament aimed at indrawn into an embarrassing finan-

of the tournament, which was held last fall in Antwerp, were charged isters condemned the "intensifica-with fraud and that their offices tion of attacks on cities" and exwere searched in connection with pressed a fear that the war could

ceipts from tax authorities. The organizers of the tournament denied any involvement in

Ministers, Citing Attacks

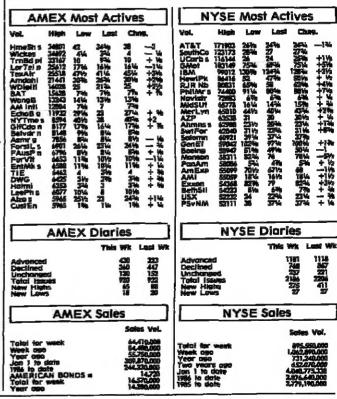
In Cities, Seek Gulf Truce EC foreign ministers, saying they are "gravely concerned" by the Several Belgian newspapers re-ported last week that the organizers diate truce.

spread to other countries. Such a trend, they said in a statement, "se-The newspapers said that the or-ganizers, including a sports promo-regional peace."

International Bond Prices



Wall Street Review



You will find be	low a listing of i	POSITIONS ob positions published nternational Positions.
TITLE	SALARY	EMPLOYER
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INANCIAL CONTROLLER	Good	International Livestock Center for Africa.
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Euromarts At a Glance

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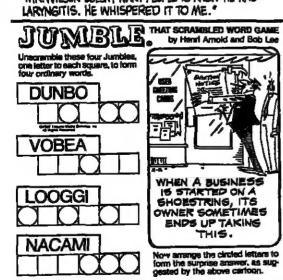
55 Toast spreads 56 Admit frankly 57 Cotton bundle 59 "---- boy!"
60 Spell of warm weather 63 RR depot 65 Abel's mother

C New York Times, edited by Eugene Malasko

DENNIS THE MENACE



'Mr. Wilson doesn't want people to know he has



Jumbles: FRUIT HUMED MUFFLE CALICO Why no one laughed at that joke about the broken heating system.
IT LEFT THEM COLD

WEATHER

EUROPE HIGH TOM C F C F 16 41 17 32 d 0 32 -7 17 fr 11 52 8 46 r 14 57 5 41 tr -4 21 -18 14 c -4 23 -18 14 fr 1 34 -4 21 fr Bengkuk Belijag Hors Kumb Momila Hew Delki Sasuk Shangbal Shangbal Shangbal Talpai Tokyo Amediant Althona Burtzelone Beigrade Beigrade Bergants Buchernest deutenst deutenst Debtin Edithonal Del Sei Debtin Edithonal Del Sei Deltin Edithonal Del Sei Deltin Edithonal Deltin Edithonal Deltin Edithonal Deltin Edithonal Les Polimes AFRICA LATIN AMERICA NORTH AMERICA MIDDLE EAST 7 45 -1 30 **OCEANIA**

SPORTS

SPORTS BRIEFS

Indoor High Jump and Sprint Records Fall

PIRAEUS, Greece (Combined Dispatches) — Patrik Sjöberg of Sweden set a world indoor high jump record of 7 feet, 10% inches (2.41 meters) at an international track meet here Sunday, bettering the 7-10% set by West German Karl Thraenhardt in January. On Saturday night, Bulgarian Stefka Kostadinova's 6-8% at a meet in Genoa improved the women's standard of 6-8, set by Tamara Bykova of the Soviet Union in March 1983.

At a meet in Ottawa on Saturday, Ben Johnson ran the 50 meters in a world record 5.55 seconds and fellow Canadian Angella Issajenko set a women's record 6.06. Johnson broke the mark of 5.61 set by West German Manfred Kokot in 1973; Issajenko, who had been out of track for 18 months while having her first child, improved the 6.11 set by Marita Koch of West Germany in 1973. (UPI, AP)

NHL Bars Ouinn, Fines Canucks and Kings

MONTREAL (AP) - John Ziegler, president of the National Hockey League has fined the Los Angeles Kings and the Vancouver Canneks a total of \$440,000 and barred Pat Quinn from coaching until the 1990 season because the Kings former coach had secretly signed a contract to become president and general manager of the Canucks.

manager of the Canucks.

The Canucks were fined \$310,000 for signing Quinn on Dec. 24 and paying him a \$100,000 bonus while he was coaching the Kings, a Smythe Division rival. The Kings were fined \$130,000 — \$10,000 a day for not notifying the NHL of the signing for 13 days and for allowing Quinn to continue coaching.

Ziegler said the fines, the maximum allowed by league bylaws, were necessary to protect the NHL's integrity. Both teams indicated they would appeal, while Quinn, who will be allowed to become president and general manager of the Canucks after the 1986-87 season, said he would fight the ruling.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle



MA'AM, DO YOU THINK

THERE'S STILL A CHANCE

VALEDICTORIAN THIS YEAR?

FOR ME TO BE

PEANUTS

BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILE

BEETLE!

PICK UP

MESS!

NDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN

WHEN MONICA DISCOVERS THAT GREGORY HAS EMPTIED

THEIR SAFE
DEPOSIT BOX
AND IS ON HIS
WAY OUT OF
TOWN, SHE
CALLS DR. REX

MORGAN!

GARFIELD

AN CX

DE DIE DIE

JIM DAVES 2.2

© 1967 Daily Minner Newspapers, Ltd

THAT

OH, YOU ACT

GOD OR

SOMETHING

I'M PROUD OF YOU PET -ABOUT THE

IF YOU KNOW WHERE MY MOTHER IS, TELL HER TO CALL ME RIGHT AWAY! I WANT TO GO TO THE D.A. WITH HER--BUT THE SOONER THE BETTER! I'M AT MY APARTMENT!

TO REACH

Roman Keeps Title

MONTPELLIER, France (UPI) -Gilberto Roman of Mexico stopped Antoine Montero of France in ninth round Saturday to successfully defend his World Boxing Council su-

per-flyweight title.

Referee Angelo Poletti of Italy stopped the bout after Roman pum-meled Montero in the eighth and ninth rounds. The battering in the eighth left the Frenchman's face covered with blood.

Roman (42-3-1) is to fight former champion Santos Laciar of Argentina in his sixth title defense. Montero, who lost his third consecutive title challenge, dropped to 27-1-3.

LISTEN, IF I WERE

GOD YOU WOULDN'T

HAVE TO OBEY ME

HOW ABOUT

SALUTATORIAN?

Girardelli Nips Zurbriggen; Walliser Wins Downhill

CRANS-MONTANA, Switzerland — Marc Girardelli of Luxem-bourg overcame his series of pain-the silver medal with 1:44.11 and ful shoulder injuries Sunday to Regine Mösenlechner of West Gerupset defending champion Pirmin Zurbriggen of Switzerland and win the men's combined title at the Alpine Ski World Championships. Earlier, Maria Walliser gave Switzerland its third gold medal in

the competition by winning the land seventh in 1:45.44.
women's downhill as the defending As soon as she went to champion, teammate Michela Figini, finished a tearful second. Walliser, the runner-up to Figini

at the 1984 Winter Olympics, fully around the finish area.

many won the bronze in 1:44.86. Marina Kiehl of West Germany

As soon as she went through the arms in triumph, then danced joy-

clocked 1 minute, 43.80 seconds down the 2,451-meter (2,659-yard)

was fourth in 1:45.06, with Laurie Graham of Canada fifth in 1:45.10. Sylvia Eder of Austria sixth with 1:45.31 and Erika Hess of Switzer-

finish line and saw her time, the 23- last World Cup downhill, Jan. 16 at year-old Walliser threw up her Pfronten, West Germany.

"I'm not bitter about being sec-ond." said Figini, 20, who preceded Walliser down the track, then intently watched her rival's progress and victory. She added that "everyone aims to win but I've just got to he satisfied with second.

Mösenlechner, 25, who began racing on the World Cup circuit back in 1975, said she was "overjoyed" at winning her first medal in a major championship. She had fin-ished second behind Figini in the

As on the previous two days, Sunday's races were held in near-

ideal conditions, with bright suit shine and hard snow. Girardelli, the Austrian-born su-

perstar, won his first major title by taking third in the downhill part of the combined competition, finishing behind Zurbriggen but fast enough to win the title. He had been seventh in the slalom part of the combined.

"I really didn't think I could beat Zurbriggen," he said after receiving treatment for his left shoulder, which has been dislocated three times this season. He last reinjured it during training Friday. Girardelli, 23, said his surprise

was even greater because he had entered the combined mainly to train for the regular slalom and

downhill.
"I wanted to improve my slalom," he said, "and I thought the combined downhill would be run

before the regular one. I wasn't really thinking about the combined too much." Zurbriggen won the downhill portion of the combined, finishing the race with the tips of his skis in

shreds, the result of a bumpy course with many jumps and hard landings.
But after having finished ninth in Tuesday's slalom, Zurbriggen needed to ski the downhill at least .60 seconds faster than Girardelli to retain the title he won two years ago in Bormio, Italy. He missed by nine-hundredths of a second, timed in 1:53.16 to Girardelli's 1:53.67.

Deniel Mahrer of Switzerland was second in 1:53.20. Günther Mader of Austria, second after the slalom, took the bronze medal.

Bernhard Getrein of Austria, the leader after the slalom, was a dis-tant 21st in the downhill and ended up fourth. Felix McGrath of the United States, third after the slalom, was 32d in the downhill and finished 13th overall. (AP, UPI)

Müller Ends 12-Year Wait for a Gold opener in Las Lenas, Argentina, was the silver medalist behind Zur-

The Associated Press

CRANS-MONTANA, Switzer land - Peter Müller, one of the sport's old-timers, upset teammate Pirmin Zurbriggen Sanuday to win the men's downhill at the Alpine world ski championships.
In taking the glamor event of the

wo-week fournament, the 29-yearold Miller sped down the Nationale course in 2 minutes, 7.80 seconds to lead a Swiss sweep of the

"After 12 years of racing, a dream comes true," Müller said after winning his first gold medal in Olympic or world championship

Zurbriggen, the favorite to win the downhill and three other titles here, started No. 1 and posted a time of 2:08.13 — not quite fast enough to retain the gold medal he won in Bormio, Italy, two years ago.
Karl Alpiger of Switzerland was
third in 2:08:20, with teammate

COURT

Karl Alniger of Switzerland was championships and the Olympics, I have finished in the top five, always missing the gold. Years of training and racing have at last resulted in the prize. This is my biggest win."

MAYBE A

WILD-CARD SPOT?

JUST AN HOUR ASO INTHE WELCOME WAGON DROVE OVER MY POOT

YOU WOULDN'T

BE IN MY

OUTFIT

WHATE

MOTHER

SIX WEAKS

JUNE, CALL MONICA'S MOTHER AT LIZ FELTON'S HOME! TELL HER TO PHONE HER DAUGHTER IMMED-IATELY! SOUNDS: AS THOUGH SHE'S READY TO BLOW

THE WHISTLE ON HER THE FRIEND GREGORY!

GARFIELD!

SPEAK TO ME!

AUNTY EM?

WORT



Peter Miller "This is fantastic ... "

Prices tumbled on the Amsterdam market in the early part of the week, because of worries about the effect of the sliding dollar on Dutch exports and profit-taking by U.S. investors.

The ANP-CBS general index fell 5.4 points

from the previous week, Brokers Kempen & Co. said firmer prices Friday showed that the worst appeared to be

Frankfurt 🔭

foreign-exchange markets sent the Commerz-bank index plunging.

ank index planging. The index lost more than 5 percent, or 98.5 points, on Wednesday alone as the dollar crumbled and investors expressed their fear over a loss of competitiveness of West German exports. U.S. investors sold heavily to take profit from the dollar-Deutsche mark rate.

104.1-point weekly loss.
Volume increased to 2.29 billion DM from 2 billion a week earlier.

Export-oriented stocks were hardest hit. In autos, BMW lost 11 DM to 503 and Daimler-Benz also lost 11 DM, to 1,022.50, while

in electronics, AEG lost 17.50 and Siemens 37. Banks were also poor, with losses ranging from 7.50 for Commerzbank, to 18.50 for Dresdner and 34 for Deutsche Bank,

Hong Kong

The Hong Kong stock exchange entered the Year of the Rabbit on an upbeat note, assisted by China's purchase of a stake in the British territory's main airline, Cathay Pacific Air-

ways.

After sumbling 15.08 points on Monday, the beliwether Hang Seng index rallied to 2,553.25 points at noon Wednesday when the market closed for the four-and-a-balf day Lunar New Year holiday. It had closed 53.82 points lower the previous Friday at 2,499.43. Market activity focused on Tuesday's an-nouncement that Beijing-controlled China In-ternational Trust & Investment Corp. had agreed to buy a 12.5 percent stake in Cathay Pacific from the airline's parent company, Swire Pacific, and Hongkong & Shanghai

Banking Corp.

Trading in Cathay Pacific and Swire Pacific was suspended throughout the week as the \$249 million agreement was consummated. Turnover on the stock exchange for the week was 781 million Hong Kong dollars, well down from 1.24 billion dollars the previous week.

London

An early record-breaking surge on the Lonprofit-taking.
The Financial Times 30-share index had its

biggest one-day rise on Tuesday to reach a new high of 1,441.6 points. The more widely-based Financial Times-Stock Exchange index of 100 leading equities also reached a new peak of

Both indicators failed to maintain best levels. However, the FT index closed at 1,441, still up from 1,425.9 the previous week, and the FT-SE at 1,808.3, up from 1,795.3.

Heavy institutional buying spurred by a strong Wall Street, encouraged gains in most sectors, with particular interest in stores, build-But investors later turned cautious on ru-

mors of an imminent rights issue and an opinion poll pessimistic about prospects for Marga-ret Thatcher's Conservative government. Gilts gave a favorable response to Britain's

the dollar, boosted gold mines. But nervous selling quickly set in on rumors of impending moves to stabilize the dollar.

Milan stocks had a difficult week. Blue

WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW / Via Agence France-Presse

Amsterdam

Wednesday to its lowest of the year, 257.7, before recovering Thursday and Friday. It closed the week at 262.3, 6.1 points down

American investors sold, taking advantage of the sharp rise of the guilder against the

European investors focused on U.S. stocks. in the hope of resping profits should the dol-lar's rise toward the week's end be consolidated

The Frankfurt bourse had one of the blackest weeks in its history as the instability on

The market picked up some lost ground toward the end of the week as the dollar railied, and the index closed at 1,808.2 points for a

Volkswagen dropped 35 to 353. In capital goods, Linde fell 49 to 637, while

don Stock exchange last week later gave way to

ers and international stocks.

December trade figures. An early tally in pre-cious metal prices, inspired by the weakness of

Milan

chips, after several weeks of buoyancy, drifted down, causing an overall 1.8-percent fall in the stock exchange index, despite minor recoveries Thursday and Friday.

A total of 165 million shares were traded,

against 180 million the week before, for a value of 789.39 billion lire, against 815.55 billion. The stock exchange index closed Friday at 976 points, from the previous Friday's 993. The chanicals group Montedison SpA, which had tisen by 6.7 percent the previous week, shed 2.3 percent ahead of an expected

boardroom reshuffle. Fiat SpA announced good results for 1986, but was still marked down by 2.4 percent. The office equipment company Olivetti SpA fell 5.2

Paris

Prices on the Paris Bourse were generally underpinned by the falling dollar last week, but analysts said the mood was bullish because

of the liquidity flooding the market.

The CAC index fell Monday in line with Wall Street, steadied Tuesday along with the London market, then hit a record of 425.7 points Wednesday, despite a plunge in the

This contradiction was explained by the CAC's large range of shares and the calcula-

tion of the index on early prices.

The decline set in again on Thursday as U.S. investors sold heavily to take profit from the dollar-franc rate and fears surfaced on the possible negative effects of the dollar's plunge on French exports.

But the index recovered Friday as the dellar rallied, and closed the week at 418.0 points, down from 425.3 a week earlier.

Singapore

Singapore stocks were singgish last week, in trading that was limited to two and a half days occause of the Limar New Year holiday.

Some good gains were posted, although investors were not willing to commit themselves at the start, Interest centered on Malaysian counters and selected quality stocks.

Turnover totaled 47.8 million units valued at 123 million Sugarnors dellars. The all shares

123 million Singapore dollars. The all-share index advanced 1.78 points to 286.72. The Straits Times industrial Index was not calculated for the holiday-shortened week, Leading the active stocks, Sime Darby had a turnover of 5.6 million units and gained 11 cents to 2.46. It was followed by UMW with 3.2 million units and DBS with 2.2 million

Tokyo

Prices on the Tokyo stock market soured to record highs every trading day last week with the Nikkei average topping 20,000 yen and capitalization exceeding 300 trillion yen for the

first time. The 225-stock Nikkei average finished at 20,048.35 yen Friday, surpassing 20,000 for the first time since the market reopened after World War II. The average reached 10,000 yen

only three years ago.

Friday's finish represented a 306.98-yen rise over the previous Friday.

The composite TSE index of all common

stocks listed on the market's first section, numbering 1,081, also soared to a high of 1,750.65 points Friday for a 33.73-point weekly gain.

Capitalization, or the aggregate value of all stocks listed on the first section, amounted to

303.16 trillion year on Tuesday, and rose further Friday to 312.56 trillion. Trading was active with daily average turnior over amounting to 1.1 billion shares, compared with 1.02 billion the previous week. But turnover value slipped to 795.88 billion yen a day

on average from 839 billion. Zurich

Prices on the Zurich market lost ground last week in hertic trading as the instability of the dollar and uncertainty over a possible EC-U.S.

trade war took their toll The Credit Suisse index closed on Friday 4.6 points down over the previous week at 547.5, while the Swiss Bank Corp. index lost 12.6 points to 655.7.

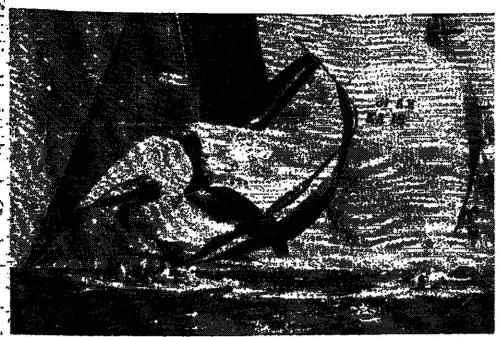
Analysis predicted a calmer mood this week, even though all eyes will be fixed on the dollar. Export-oriented stocks were especially value acrable to dealers' anxieties, and among inclusionals only Fischer finished higher at 1,975 for a 145-point gain. Chemicals were generally steady, with Sandoz nominal up 75 to 4,300.

Swiss Bank Corp. dropped 21 to 525, while Electrowait lost 15 to 3,710. Insurances and

صكذامن الأصل

SPORTS

All-Weather Stars & Stripes Jumps to 2-0 Cup Lead



Well shead, Conner could afford to douse his spinmaker well before the end of Sunday's seventh leg. port, Rhode Island — after leading

FREMANTLE, Australia -Dennis Conner sailed Stars & Stripes through wild winds and rough seas Sunday to a 70-second defeat of Kookaburra III, taking a 2-0 lead in the best-of-seven America's Cup final after having won Saturday by 1 minute, 41 seconds in a race that demolished the myth of the Australian yacht's supremacy in light air.

In Sunday's 22- to 27-knot winds and five-foot (1.5-meter) swells, Conner also humbled opposing skipper lain Murray on the two downwind legs, previously considered Kookaburra III's strengths. In two races, Conner proved superior in every weather condition, and gained on almost every leg of the 24.1-mile (39.2-kilometer) course.
"We've got to get our act together," said Kookaburra III starting

tion on the first leg," Gilmour said.
"That was the yacht race." ışman Peter Gilmour. "They've been putting it together better."
In September 1983, while skipper of the yacht Liberty, Conner

opened his margin to 29 seconds downwind, where Kockaburra III reputedly was far superior. er gained 45 seconds on the

combination of a genoa and a spin-naker, only resulted in an eight-second loss to Conner, who was using a traditional spinnaker. Murray managed to regain five econds on the second reach, to trail by 1:17, but was forced to send bowman Don McCracken up the 60-foot mast to untangle a halyard.

ward position at the start.

put Kookaburra III on the favored

"We made an incorrect jib selec-

On the third beat, Conner responded to Kookaburra III's tacks with a loose cover, rounding the sixth buoy 1:23 in the lead, before Murray regained 15 seconds on the of the Kookaburra at the start in the second downwind leg, closing the same position we were in I'm sure

But Conner had had such a comfortable lead that he decided to take down his spinnaker 20 seconds before reaching the end of the seventh

SCOREBOARD

U.S. College Results

Basketball

by 3-1 — to become the first U.S. leg, to avoid potential gear prob-skipper to lose the cup since the lems. His lead was still 1:08 heading competition began in 1851. He had led, 2-0, in that series. With Sunday's winds coming & Stripes surged away again.
om the south-south-south-seat, and twice
On Saturday, Conner had won

from the south-southwest, and twice as strong as the breeze that prevailed the first advantage by forcing for most of Saturday's match, Gil-Kookaburra III to circle behind the mour even got the favored windstarting line to avoid a premature crossing, which gave Stars & Stripes easy access to the left side In a high-risk tactic, he jibed around the committee boat with Conner preferred in the shifty only 50 seconds to go and headed to winds. He then got a boost on the the line on a starboard tack, gather-first leg from a breeze that shifted ing speed to cross with a three-sec- to the left, and rounded the first and advantage. But the Australians' mark with a 1:15 advantage. only lead was short-lived.

Although the excellent start had

It was such a massive lead that it proved to be insurmountable. The 31/2-hour race was virtually over after just half an hour and 3.25 miles. "We didn't even come close,"

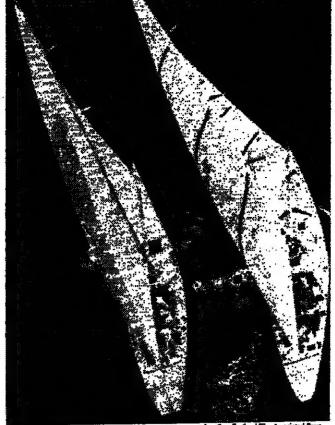
right side, Conner gained speed and sailed past, forcing Murray to tack away, and Kookaburra III trailed by said Murray, adding that his decision to change to a heavier mainsail 12 seconds rounding the first mark. during a 20-minute prerace delay had been a mistake. The winds were blowing at just

Sticking to his proven strategy of 10 to 12 knots, far lighter than straight-line acceleration, Conner clear and bright, were overcast. The delay was to allow the breeze to settle in from the southwest across the Indian Ocean, and Stars & second beat, rounding the mark Stripes tacticism Tom Whidden 1:14 shead of Murray, who decided said that "we noticed during the to use a larger headsail on the first whole 10-minute [starting] sereach. But flying a gennaker, a quence that the wind was phasing whole 10-minute [starting] seto the left."

Conner, the old master sailing in his fourth cup campaign, and Gil-mour split tacks a minute before the start. Conner made the right decision, accelerating from the left side as he crossed the starting line. Kookaburra III was moving more

slowly along the right side.
"We got exactly where we wanted to be," Murray said. "It's just that our thoughts were all wrong."
"If Iain had taken over the helm he would have won," Conner said. With his huge lead, the 44-year-

old San Diegan could dictate strategy. On the sixth of the eight legs, for example. Murray tacked repeat-



Stars & Stripes (left) and Kookaburra III before Saturday's start.

Hockey

edly in a desperate attempt to get back into the race. Comer simply covered his every move.

"We didn't even come close," Murray said. "What Dennis left us with was pretty much zilch. He

gave us no options."

On the second leg, downwind,
Conner boosted his lead by five seconds, to 1:20. But on the third leg, with the wind down to eight knots for a windward beat on which Stars & Stripes was thought charged back to within 41 seconds

"I felt the old chicken bone in my throat," Conner said. Then on the fourth leg, the reach

that became a run after the wind shifted 60 degrees from southwest to southeast, Stars & Stripes rebuilt its lead to 1:14.

It was in front by 1:15 after the second reach and 1:17 after the sixth leg, going into a wind that had picked up to 16 to 18 knots. Then Conner made sure Murray would not overtake him.

On the seventh leg, with the wind from behind filling his spinnaker, Conner added 43 seconds and his lead became 2:00. The wind was just 10 knots at the finish. "It was a frustrating day," said

Murray.

America's Cup Sides Rally 'Round the Flags

By Angus Phillips (on Past Service

FREMANTLE, Australia — Chris Gabrielson of Jacksonville, Florida, has been living in Perth for five years, long enough to appreciate U.S. 7th Fleet merching band, his roots. When it came time to pick down from Tokyo on a little public sides in the great Australian-American yacht race, it was no contest. flag he keeps at home and trundled

space," he said. his Cleveland Indian baseball cap; he'd only put the flag down once.

have been 50 of them, all yelling. "Kookaburra fly! Kookaburra fly!" skipper of Stars & Stripes, who waded into the middle of the pa- the movie "Top Gun." rade waving Old Glory. It was a

Conner stayed in their midst. Saturday was the day the America's Cup finally captured Fremantle's attention. Cars started pouring into town just after dawn and, by i A.M., thousands of people had crammed all the jetties with a view of the channel out to sea.

and Australian supporters mingling cheerfully, the Australians far outnumbering the visitors from afar.

In the middle of it all was the relations mission. The Navy band had offered to play at Conner's compound, but the skipper, fearing So at 5:30 Saturday morning, compound, but the skipper, fearing Gabrielson packed up the big U.S. distractions the morning of the first cup test, decided against it.

down to Mews Road. "I had to So the Navy played for every-come that early to get a parking body. Perched on the jetty, surrounded by clamoring hordes, the He brought his flag to the front musicians played all the old gate of the Stars & Stripes com- marches flawlessly while Aussies pound and began waving it. Three waved their flags and Americans hours later, he was still there, under waved theirs. There was even a California flag in there somewhere.

A great cheer went up when the "About 8 o'clock, a parade of green-gold K women came by waving Australian out with its tri flags," Gabrielson said. "There must II, alongside. green-gold Kookaburra III went out with its trial borse, Kookaburra But the cheers were almost as

ookaburra fly! Kookaburra fly! loud when the smoky-blue Stars & When Gabrielson stopped to Stripes and its abling Stars & watch, a man asked to borrow his Stripes '85, came by moments later, flag. It was Dennis Conner, the the big speakers on the tender, Bet-When the boats came back in the

thick, despite a gray, overcast sky, did stop their chanting as long as but the enthusiasm had waned after Kookaburra's defeat. A boy bearing a sign at the water's edge that said, "Iain Murray

The scene on the jetty will be a gent opinion about cup affairs, lege professor."



Supporters were there in force as Kookaburra III was towed out to sea for Saturday's opening race against Stars & Stripes.

is on. The interest in yachting is up on the cop.

nothing new to this nation of coastNor are they all homers. One

friendly gesture, all in good fun, evening the crowds were nearly as daily rimal now that the big match. Sheep farmers in the outback keep said Gabrielson, but the women thick, despite a gray, overcast sky, is on. The interest in yachting is up on the cup.

nothing new to this nation of coast-al dwellers. Australians regard sail-U.S. reporter, fresh in for the final ing as a national sport and practi- days of the event, was astonished cally everyone knows something when the Australian cab driver about it. walks on water," was the victim of about it.

"So he does," said the American.

"Slowly."

"Slowly.

EAST
Altred 161, RPI 79
Coby 82, Middlebury 72
John Jey 78, Remose 67
Nerwich 78, Sewdoln 55
Princeton 78, Browdoln 55
Princeton 78, Browdoln 55
Villanovo 74, Hobert 99
Villanovo 54, Besten Col. 53
Yole 81, Penn 80
FAR WEST
Air Feros 92, Brisham Your
Bidg, 81, Azista, Pocific, 54.
Cal-Dovis 82, Humboldt 94, 6
Grand Conyen 88, Wayland
Grand Conyen 88, Wayland

Buckness 76, Lotoyatre 67 Clark 112, Brendels 71 Columbia 58, Harvard 51 CW Post 69, Dowling 62 Dorfmouts 52, Carsell 74 Delawore 96, Dresel 78 DePaul 58, Lo Sotie 54 Foldfield 74, Army 43
Fordfield 74, Army 43
Georgelown 82, Syrocuse 81, OT
Histor 82, RPI 79
Laye Island U, 73, 52, Prancis (N,Y,) 67
Layeota (Md,) 102, 51, Prancis (Pa,) 14
Moine 83, Colonte 66
Mossociauents 84, George Washington 81
New Hompshire 72, Vermont 68
Northeastern 85, Niceara 80

Penn St. 95, St. Joseph's 82 Providence 93, 51, John's 81, OT

Alobome E3, Georgie 74, OT Alo-Birminghem 72, Old Dominion Appolochien St. 72, The Cliedel 47 Auburn 81, Florida 62 Clemson 89, Virginia 83 Davidson 90, VMI 45

Contract 9, Variant 65
Dukle 62, Weder Forest 60, OT
Jocksonwike 98, South Alchema 69
Jornes Modison 75, George Mosen 6
Kontacs 62, Louisville 58
Kentucky 95, Mississippl 81, 36
McNesse St. 74, New Orleons 73
Middle Tenn. 66, Tennessee 31, 67
Mortheol St. 87, E. Kentucky 82
Norw 67, N.C.-Wilsolnston 66
NW Louisland 65, Nicholty 81, 57
Cidahono 86, N. Caroline 91, 52
Richmood 78, Williamston 66
NW Louisland 66, Nicholty 81, 57
Cidahono 86, N. Caroline 92, 52
Richmood 78, Williamston 68
SW Louisland 78, N. Texas 81, 77
Stephen F. Austin 57, 515 Louisland
Vanderbill 64, Louisland 51, 65
Vs. Commonwealth 68, South Florida
Viruled Tech 82, Florida 81, 79, OT
MIDWEST

MIDWEST Bradley #2. Crate 64 Butler 26. Xavier (Onto) 84. 201' Cent. Michigan 71, Bowling Green 79 Cent. Microson 71, Bowings Chalption 51, Indiana St. 48 Devrion 67, Cincinnati 44 Devreit 67, Celerade 45 Illinois 69, Celerade 45 Indiana 88, Purdue 77 Kent St. 86, Ball St. 82 Michigan 100, laws 9 spectry 72 Michigan 101, laws 9 Michigan Tach 94, Wayne 14 Michigan Tach 94, Wayne 14 M. Lows 96, E. Illinots 66 S. Illinots 74, Illinots 51, 73 W. Michigan 70, Toledo 87 W. Michigan 70, Toledo 87

50UTHWEST
Anselo St. 46, E. Texas St. 52
Abilene Curistion St. W. Texas
Lemar 42, NE Louisland 56
Oklohoma City 25, Philips 48 So. Methodist 75. Boylor 73 SW Texas St. 77, Som Houston St. 72

Fullerton St. St. Presino St. 44 Gonzopa él. Sonto Clare SS Idaho él. N. Artzona S7 Alianti (Fia.) 82, San Diego St. 82, OT Montona St. 96. Montona 98, OT N. Mexico St. 85, Uton St. 62 Police said they checked with n. westen St. 85, Lifeth St. 82
Orasian St. 57, Colifornia 57
Perflond 85, San Francisco 47
St. Many's (Colif.) 78, Layola (Colif.) 64
San Diego 49, Pepperdine 44
San Jose St. 71, Lang Beach St. 59
Washinston 51, Sauthern Col 45
Weber St. 68, Idoho St. 64
Weber St. 68, Idoho St. 66
Weber St. 68, Idoho St. 66 Florida authorities after Pearson told them her "fiance" had given her the gun. But Gooden later said, "I have no knowledge

NBA Standings

NHL Standings EASTERN CONFERENCE 701. — . 750 7½ / . 271 572 10% . 231 532 20 . 235 20 . 235 27 .576 .306 Skiing

World Championships (Al Cross-Montane, Suitzerle MEN'S DOWNHELL Peter Möller, Suffzerland, 2 n 32 38 34 34—100 31 29 28 14— 94 67-133-4 18; Person .20 seconds. 2. Pirmin Zurbrissen, Swibsriend, 2:08.1 3. Kerl Abiser, Swibsriend, 2:08.2 4. Piras: Helizer, Swibsriend, 2:08.34, 5. Rob Boyd, Canado, 2:08.50. Daniel Mohrer, Switzerland, 2:07,04. Morc Girardelli, Luxembours, 2:07.1

R.ZI.
G.Sapp Wilderuber, West Germony, 2:89,45,
MEN'S COMBINED (DOWNHILL)
1. Pirmin Zurbrispen, Switzerland, 1:53,16,
2. Donlel Mathrer, Switzerland, 1:53,28,
3. Mart Girardelli, Lusembours, 1:51,67,
4. Leonard Stock, Austria, 1:54,10,
5. Markus Wasmoler, West Germany,
43,11, 6. Jan Einar Thorson, Norway, 1:5432. 7. Pelix Belczyk, Canada, 1:5483. 8. Alle Skaardol, Norway, 1:5485. 9. Michael Brown, U.S., 1:54.94.
10. Mortin Bed, Britoln, 1:54.94.
11. Mortin Bed, Britoln, 1:54.94.
12. FIRAL COMBINED RESULTS
13. Mort Girardelli, Luxembourg, 28.27

olets

2. Pirnela Zurbrissen, Switzerlend, 30.54

3. Güntler Meder, Austrie, 41.94

4. Bernehrd Gatrein, Austrie, 42.34

5. Markus Wusmeler, West Germany, 48.15

6. Josef Schick, West Germany, 33.28 7. Finn Christian Jasse, Norway, 67,63 8. Leonard Stock, Austria, 85,92 9. Lars-Böris Eriksson, Swedon, 87,18 Franck Piccord, France, 87.42 WOMEN'S DOWNHILL

144.16

4. Marino Kiebl, West Germany, 1:45.06

5. Lourie Grotean, Conodo, 1:45.18

6. Silvio Eder, Austrio, 1:45.37

7. Eriko Hess, Switzeriand, 1:45.37

8. Michelo Gers, West Germany, 1:45.75

9. Catherine Quiltet, France, 1:45.76

10. Karen Percy, Canada, 1:45.90

Tennis

Davis Cup

· AMERICAN ZONE

AMERICAN ZUNG
(First Reund)
(Al Correces)
Genode 2. Venezuele 8
Mortin Westenholms, Conode, del. Cories
Cioverie, Venezuele, 6-3, 3-6, 6-4, 6-4.
Glenn Michiboto, Conode, del, Nicolas Pereiro, Venezuele, 8-6, 8-2, 6-4.
Alichiboto, and Mortin Genezuer, Correcto, del Michibata and Mark Greenan, Canada, def. Inaki Calva and Volerio Boccitta, Venezuela,

Place Carve and Veterio Boccino, Venezueto, 48, 6-1, 6-2, 6-4. (Af Medellin, Catembia) Urusany 3, Calembia e Diego Peraz, Urusuay, dal. Mario Rincon, Colombia, 6-3, 6-3, 6-3. Joinnoto, e-3. e-3. e-3. Marcelo Filippini, Uruguzy, dei. Aivaro Caries Jordan, Colombia, 6-3, e-3, 2-4, 3-4, 17-16. Perez and Victor Cordarelli, Uruguay, def. Alguel Toboon and Jordan, Colombia, 6-4, 6-4,

AFRICAN ZONE AF-HCAR ZONE
(First Rosed)
(Al Deker, Sessess)
Sensed 2, Morocce 1
Mohammed Blimi, Morocca, def. Abou
Berlie, Sensed, 6-2, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.
Yaya Douabio, Sensed, def. Abdeletti, Morecco, 7-7, 6-6, 6-3, 6-3, 6-3,

(At Abidjen, Ivery Coest)
Ivery Coest 3. Tealste 9
Anton Beugns, Ivery Coest, def. Hossen Soudonk, Tunisle, 164, 64, 64, 61.
Clement Macro, Ivery Coest, def. Mout Soudank, Tunisle, 64, 64, 64, 67.
Noore and Jean Ake, Ivery Cost, def. Soudoni and Soudeni, Tunisle, 64, 64, 14, 7-5.

Loiselie (12); Tombellini (12), Suffer (15), Smyl (15), Skots on seed; N.J. (on Brodeur) 11-55—21; Vonc. (on Billinston) 13-19-7—39, Seferday's Results N.T. Romers:

1 9 3—3
Philiodeletria 1 9 1 0—1
Sondstrom (27), Larouche (17), Molocey
(12); Croven (15), Shels on sealt; New York
(on Hockell) 12-10-11—32; Philiodeletria (on Hrosso) 9-12-0—29.
Winnipeg 1 0 2—3
Beston 1 (20), Sweeney (2), Sincer 2 (19), Markwort (7); Carlyle (9), MacLeon (25), Wortlers (3), Shels on sealt; Winnipeg (on Kosns) 4-6-11—25; Boston (on Berthlaume) 8-14-7—29.

H.Y. (slowders 2 1 3—4 Figiley 2 (15), Kromm (8), Trottler (16); Turgeon (6), Anderson (15). Shets on geoli: Haritard (on Smith) B-7-6—21; New York (on

Las Angeles 2 1 6-3
Manthreal 3-3
Smith (19), Meley (5), Chelies (9), Galrey
(4), Strudland (8); Fox 2 (17), Diame (19).
Stots an seat: Los Angeles (on Roy) 9-7-11—
27; Manthreal (on Melazsan) 9-18-13-33.
Defratt 0 1 3-4
Terreato 1 5 1-2
Valich (9), Kocur 2 (7), Lewis (2); Evans
(1), Clark (26), Stets as yeal: Defratt (on Bester) 9-14-12-25; Tarante (on Latanti) 12-9-10-30.
Mary Jersey 1 2 8-4
Calgary 6 4 1-3

Calgary 8 4 1—5
Wilson (14), Roberts (4), Huster (3), Mulien
(31), Potterson (7); McNeb (6), Doneylo (2),
Verbeek (20), Statis on soci : New Jersey (on
Lemetin, Verson) 7-9-7—33; Calgary (on
Chevrier) 14-16-11—41.

Chicage 3 1 8 9-4 5t. Louis 2 9 1 8-4 5t. Louis 2 9 1 8-4 T. Murroy (18), Presery (17), Fraser (17), Cicryk (9); Gilmour (23), Meagher (13), Covolini (30), Huster (25), Salets as goel: Chicago (an Millen) 16-14-52-37; St. Leuis (an Sauve) 13-5-9-0-27.

European Soccer

ITALIAN FIRST DIVISION Aveilino 1, Juventus 1 Brescio 9, Inter Milan 1 Empell 1, Ascell 0 Allon 1, Vereno 0 Romo 4 Atolonio 2 ria 3, Piarentina Terino 1, Como 0 Udinese 0, Napoli 2

Udinase 0. Napoli 2
Pelats standiaes: Napoli 26; Inter Allon 24;
Juvanius 22; Romo. Milan 21; Verona 20;
Sampderio. Tomio 17; Como 16; Aveilino.
Empoli 14; Florentino 13; Ateianta 12; Brescia 11; Ascoli 10; Udinese 5.
ERGLISH FIRST DIVISION
Charlino 6, Natinisatom Forest 1
Pents standiaes: Arsenol 52; Everton 58;
Liverpool 48; Nottingham Forest 45; Liver
42; Tottenham 41; Noewich 40; Coventry,
West Ham 27; Wolford, Wimbledon 36; Steffield Wednesdoy 34; Manchester United 32;
Queens Park 30; Oxford 29; Manchester City
27; Cheisea 26; Southampion. Chartion 25; Queens Park 30; Oxford 23; Manchester Chi 27; Chelson 24; Southampton, Charles 25; Leicester, Aston Villa 24; Newcostle 21. SPANISH FIRST DIVISION Borcolon 2, Red Mandels 9

SPANISH FIRST ON Barcelond 2, Real Medrid 2 Cassund 1, Español 6 Real Saciedad 1, Mercia 1 Zaroseza 1, Gilon 1 Costo 2, Sevilla 8 Atletica de Madrid 1, Sabadell 1 Mallorca 1, Athletic de Bilboe 1 Betts 2, Los Palmos 1 Santander 8, Volladelid 0

Scattender 8, Velidebilg v Polats stantiles: Bercalone 36; Reat Mo-drid 35; Español 31; Athlefic de Silbos, Arie-tico de Modrid, Betis 27; Marieroz 25; Savilla, Velidebild, Gilan 34; Reat Sociedad, Murcia Nachander 22; Las Palmas, Zarogoza, Ca-21; Santander 22; Las Palmas, Zoroguza, Ca-diz 21; Sabadell 18; Ososuma 17,

Transition

BASEBALL
American Laugue
OAKLAND—Troded Lute Quinnens, Infielder, le the Chicopo Cupe for Rosi Cry, third
bideman, Signed Carts Codiroll, elicher, to o

Lady's Secret Is Named the Top U.S. Horse of 1986 By Andrew Beyer or America's best horse, and Lady's ings were her runaway victories at milers in the East. That is when she Secret wasn't the best. She was not Beimont Park in the Ruffian Handishwed her character. HIALFAH, Florida — To the good enough to beat the top males apprise of no one, Lady's Secret will be remembered and the control of the c

surprise of no one, Lady's Secret — notably Precisionist and T was named Friday as 1986's horse man — at a classic distance.

The filly was an overwhelming choice, getting 172 of the 227 votes cast by the National Turf Writers Association, The Daily Racing Form and racing secretaries of Thoroughbred Racing Associations. Manila finished second with 41, while Turkoman, Snow Chief and the steeplechaser Flatterer each had a smattering of support.

Lady's Secret joins Busher (1944), Twilight Tear (1945) and All Along (1981) as the only fillies ever to win the honor.

There was only one small ground for dissent about the outcome: The Eclipse Award is supposed to hon-

Stewart Leads U.S. Golf by 2

PEBBLE BEACH, California -Payne Stewart shot three-under-par 69 Saturday in the third round of the Pebble Beach National Pro-Am and held a slim lead over three former major championship win-pers with one round left in the golf

tommament.

Two shots behind, at 209, were 1985 Masters champion Bernhard Langer of West Germany, 1985 British Open titlist Sandy Lyle of Scotland and Lanny Wadkins, who - 10 years ago won the PGA crown at

Langer shot 68 at Cypress Point and Lyle — with a 60-foot birdie putt at the notorious par-3 16th hole had a 70. Wadkins, who had been the leader starting the round, played in the group with Stewart and shot 72 at Pebble Beach.

On Friday, Wadkins had birdied his last two holes for a 69 that gave him a one-shot lead over playing partner Stewart.

The leaders benefited from a late tee-off time that allowed them to avoid a heavy rain that fell early in the morning. Lyle and Japan's Isao Aoki, who ended the day tied with Danny Edwards, two strokes behind Wadkins, played their first nine holes in the storm, with Lyle shooting 71 and Aoki 70.

First-round leader Rex Caldwell skied to 78 on Friday, while Edwards shot 72 on Saturday and trailed Stewart by four strokes. Aoki was at 74 / 213.

Moreover, it wasn't easy to like championship confrontation with the good males in the Breeders' Cup Classic, figuring that he could talk his way into the horse-of-the-year title. Which he did.

But these objections do not alter the fact that Lady's Secret is an admirable filly. In an era when thoroughbreds' careers are often short, either because they can't withstand the rigors of competition or because they are whisked off to stud prematurely, she was a throwback to the legendary iron horses of the past. In 1986 the daughter of Secretar-

iat ran 15 times, winning 10 and finishing in the money in all the rest. What made the record even more impressive was that it was a continuation of a long, hard 17race campaign in 1985.

Several times during the year, Lady's Secret gave performances that was, for her, humdrum; one assumed it was the tipoff that she was about to go badly off form, that the grind of competition was about to take its toll. But she would immediately bounce back with a razor-sharp effort. "She was like Larry Bird," Lukas said Friday. "She has good games and great games — but never bad ones." Lady's Secret's most dazzling out-



Lady's Secret

to have her go down in the books as system of grading stakes was insti-doing so much and not be a Breed-tuted in 1973. doing so much and not be a Breeders' Cup winner," he said. But that triumph at Santa Anita

2/5), but those were cakewalks tality of her achievements rather than any single performance. Lu-kas pointed out that Lady's Secret against nondescript opposition. trainer Wayne Lukas's craven, calculating management of the filly at
the end of the year. He ducked a
Cup Distaff. "I would have hated

Lukas thought her most important victory came in the Breeders'
cup Distaff. "I would have hated

"Tve always felt," he said, "that the horse of the year ought to be the was another romp against a soft one who accomplishes the most field. Actually, the filly gave her from January to January and who best performances in defeat, when she was overmatched against males public."

Metropolitan Handicap after a gut-wrenching speed duel with the best choice for the top horse of 1986.

Friend Waiting for Gooden **Held for Toting Stolen Gun**

By Joseph Durso New York Times Service

NEW YORK - Personal troubles continued to hound Dwight Gooden on Friday when his former fiancée was arrested and charged with carrying a sto-len, loaded pistol at La Guardia Airport, where she was meeting the New York Met pitching star for a reconciliation.

Gooden was inbound from his home in Tampa, Florida, when Port Authority police arrested Carlene Pearson as she was passing through the security checkpoint at the Delta Air-lines terminal. She was detained after a loaded denringer was de-tected in her handbag. Taken away before Gooden's plane landed, Pearson was arraigned late Friday in Queens Criminal Court; she was charged with criminal possession of stolen property and criminal possession of a weapon, both felonies. Pearson, 21, was released on \$1,500 cash bail. The case was

adjourned until Feb. 20. "I don't know where she got the gun or what she was doing with it," Gooden said later, after going to his condominium on Long Island. "I'm as surprised as anyone. We were getting back together. I don't think it's possible she intended to harm me."

The 22-year-old pitcher flew

to New York just one week af-

ter he had been placed on pro-

bation for three years after

pleading no contest to two felony charges of fighting with po-lice officers in Tampa.

In October, on the night the Mets won the World Series, he and Pearson broke their engagement. Then Gooden acknowledged that he was the father of a nine-month-old son born to Debra Hamilton, who had been a high school friend. "But they were reconciled by telephone only in the last week or so," said Jay Horwitz, a team spokesman. "They made plans

came up from her home in Phil-adelphia on Thursday, and Doc was flying up from Florida to meet her." Pearson was going through the security checkpoint in the Delta terminal to meet Gooden when his plane arrived at the gate. Armando Arrastia. a ity, gave this account of what

to go furniture shopping. She

happened next:

In a routine investigation of her handbag, the Delta security person noticed the pistol and notified Vincent Russo, the Port Authority officer on duty there. She was taken to the Port Authority police building at the airport, and they checked with the Florida authorities on the weapon. They were advised by the Hillsborough County sheriff that the weapon had been reported stolen in 1982. It's a 38-caliber, two-shot derringer,

and it was fully loaded."

of the gun."

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The Belle Epoque, Zip Code 10021

By John J. Goldman Los Angeles Times Service

NEW YORK — The chatesus
of the rich that once graced this city's streets have been demolished, victims of high taxes, a shortage of servants and changing

While wealthy New York families may still treasure maids and governesses, they no longer keep a dozen faithful retainers. When English butlers and French maids are needed at galas and large dinners nowadays, they often are played convincingly by unem-ployed actors and actresses.

But if the butlers and maids are pretenders, the wealth is still real, and for those who have it, life in New York City can be filled with great comfort, opulence and pri-vacy behind the facades of apartment buildings that give little hint of the luxury inside.

The most illustrious of these neighborhoods today is a principality of plenty tucked away within Zip Code 10021, a narrow strip running along three of the world's most famous avenues, Park, Madison and Fifth, from the Metrotan Museum on the north at 80th Street to the Regency Hotel at 61st Street on the south.

"I think there has never been such a concentration of wealth in such a small area in the history of man," said Edward Lee Cave, who owns a company specializing in apartments and townhouses for the affinent. "I don't say it's all piled up in apartments here. It can be in Swiss banks, Hong Kong holding companies or 10,000 acres in Australia somewhere. But everybody who is really important and powerful keeps some sort of presence in New York. There is probably a larger concentration of wealth than ever existed at Versailles or anywhere else. In this town, you don't have

to apologize for being rich." Some residents of Zip Code 10021 think that they are part of a new Belle Epoque. "It's far more lavish now than Paris. Paris is a very staid city now. I think London has great charm and style of life that is comparable to ours."



Zip Code 10021, inside and out: Ralph Lauren's shop in former Rhinelander mansion; Fifth Avenue apartments.

said Mai Hallingby, the wife of an investment banker. "Maybe the life in New York is more opu-

ment houses give little hint of the opulent mini-mansions within often with spectacular views of Central Park.

"In many ways the extremely wealthy live in the city but also above the city," said one Park Avenue resident who asked that she not be identified. "They don't cope with the same problems. They can insulate themselves from the Sturm und Drong that

drags down all of us. "A limousine and driver await by the front door. Servants pick-up the cleaning, fetch the children at school, do the grocery shop-ping, pay the bills. Some people have social secretaries. Their secretaries sign their checks. The hairdresser comes to them. The masseur comes to them. Their exercise instructor comes to them. They have large orderly closets se they have a lot of space. They lead a life of well-kept or-

Things are well-maintained.

There are fresh flowers in the major rooms. They surround them-selves with pleasant servants. None of the help will discuss anything with anybody. They are very discrete. The doorman is respectful and nice. When the wealthy go out to dinner the car and driver sit outside the restaurant and wait for them to come out. They never worry about getting caught in the rain or having to look for a taxi. They never carry shopping bags. It's just something you don't do. You don't have to carry an umbrella.

Wealth helps to make the iuconvenience and harshness of the city evaporate. A private banker can bandle financial transactions. A personal shopper circumvents lines in crowded department stores. An art consultant or curator can supervise new additions to collections. Accountants, lawyers, edministrative assistants or financial advisers can provide distance from favor-seekers or people pushing purchases or charities. Since 1979, the total income of the residents within Zip Code

There are people who do that for

10021, has soared from \$2.6 billion to \$4.4 billion, according to census reports and data from private demographers. The figure is expected to reach \$5.8 billion by

To a far lesser degree than London and many European capitals, success in New York does not depend on family, old school tie, accent or social connections. In the United States these days, rock stars routinely are richer than many Rocketellers.

Perhaps partly as a result, there appears to be far less animosity ween social classes in New York then in many cities abroad. Revelers parking in front of Maxim's in Paris run the risk of curses and slashed tires as a social protest. Party goers double-parked at Regine's on Park Avenue risk at most a \$50 ticket.

The spread between wealth and poverty has gotten greater and more visible," said Felix Ro-hatyn, the Lazard Freres & Co. tment hanker who lives in the 10021 neighborhood. "The real problem of the city is that this encomous gulf between wealth and poverty is living cheek by

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jowl. It is so obvious and so visiie and so heart wrenching."

So immense is the scale of wealth in New York that the word millionaire has been redefined. To many bankers and brokers here, a milliocaire is not one with assets of a million dollars, but one with income of \$1 million or more

Zip code 10021 has changed dramatically since Stephen Bir-mingham described it two decades ago in his perceptive book "Our Crowd," as "a world of qui-

etly ticking clocks."

Nowhere is that change more dramatic than on Madison Avenue, which has been moned into a showcase for the world's great de signers. Givenchy now rubs shoulders with Lanvin, Valentino, Versace and Kenzo on Madison Avenue, Rents have become so high that many galleries and antique dealers have been forced to move upstairs from the street. Symbolic of the change is the Chinelander mansion, one of the last examples of the lavish lifestyle of a century ago. It has been turned into Ralph Lauren's Polo

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LANGUAGE

Making a Batch of Political Fudge

By William Safire WASHINGTON — "Here is a and dishonesties and fedges." In mathematics today, the fudge factor is a quantity introduced illegitimately into a solution by corrupt suits his purpose." So said Justice Philip Powell of Australia of the secretary to Margaret Thatcher's cabinet, in connection with the trial concerning the attempted suppression of a book about "the fifth man" who may have infiltrated

Britain's spy service. "The Foreign Affairs Fudge Factory" was the title of a 1971 book. about the U.S. State Department by John Franklin Campbell. It popularized a term that has identi-fied that building in Washington much as "Puzzle Palace" has become the informal moniker for the Pennagun, although it also signifies the National Security Agency (pre-viously known as "No Such Agen-

Around the English-speaking world, the use of the word fudge is evidently on the rise. The word is ascendant because it is used to describe three actions of government officials: 1) hemming and hawing (a single action); 2) hedging with such qualifiers as to make a position meaningless, and 3) shading truth in a way that approaches deception but cannot be called outright lying.

Fudge was a word beloved by the American poet James Russell Low-ell. In 1848, he wrote of Edgar Allan Poe: "There comes Poe, with his raven, like Barnaby Rudge /
Three fifths of him genius and two
fifths sheer fudge." Almost four
decades lates, Lowell provided the
motio of the American Copyright League: "In vain we call old notions fudge, / And bend our conscience to our dealing; / The Ten Commandments will not budge, / And stealing will continue steal-

Fudge is one of those words (like bother and fiddle that can be used as three different parts of speech: interjection, verb and noun. The in-terjection was first provided by Oli-ver Goldsmith in 1766, describing a character in "The Vicar of Wakefield" who "at the conclusion of every sentence would cry out

The noun, in the sense of "non-

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TRANSCO

mathematicians to arrive at a deared result.

The origin of the verb to fudge is lost in the mists of the 17th century: some say it derives from the archaic fudge, "to agree" or "to fit pieces together"; others point to the chance of echoic variation of the German futsch, "gone, rained"; Issac D'Israeli, Ben's father, speculated that fudge is an eponym of one Captain Fudge; known widely as "Lying Fudge."

How did this word, usually connoting houses, cheating and things in general disrepute, become assoted with sweetness and candy? Nobody knows. In 1896, a Michigan publication defined fudger as "a kind of chocolate bonbons," and six years later, in England, the journal The Queen reported that The greatest 'sum' among college stu-dents is to make Fudge," including "Nut Fudges" and "Fruit Fudge."

In the 1983 Dictionary of American Food and Drink, John F. Mariani reports speculation that the hoex meaning might have come from the way that college women (Wellesley Fudge and Vassar-Fudge were early citations) used the making of candy as an excuse to stay up late, and the fudging of curiews led to the making of fudge, a semisoft candy of grainy texture made of sugar, butter and flavoring such as chocolata.

IN a piece about Larchmont (or Locust Valley) lockjaw, I men-tioned Russell Baker and observed in passing that "neither Mr. Baker nor I am young or upwardly mo-

"I couldn't believe you would write 'neither Mr. Baker nor I am young' " writes Richard Dresselyoung," writes Richard Dressel-huys of New York City. "The clause has a compound subject joined by a coordinate conjunction. verb are. Gork!"

That's what you say, Mr. Gork, I have long been a believer in the Rule of Proximity: in a neither/nor, sense," appeared a generation later
sense, "appeared a generation later
That is all fudge to frighten
you" — but its meaning gained a
more lying commutation in the next
century. Ralph Waldo Emerson de-

with the subject it's near." Neither and nor were somewhat racily labeled by the grammarian George O. Curme as "copulative conjunctions" because they work as a pair - together, though not adjacent — to make connections. Most grammarians prescribe that the verb should agree with the nearest subject," he wrote in his authoritative two-volume A Grammar of the English Language, and gave as his example: "Neither he nor I am

in the wrong,"
Randolph Quirk and his co-authors of a more recent grammar lean toward that Rule of Proximity in determining the person of the verb, using this example: "Neither you, nor I, nor anyone else knows the answer." Knows, the verb, agrees with the singular anyone else near it, not the whole crowd in the

But there is something strange going on here that makes the most prestigious grammarians nervons.

"Most people desire to avoid the annoying necessity of making a choice between the two persons, says Curme. Quirk acknowledges that resistance: "Because of the awkwardness of this device, a speaker may avoid it." Quirk and Curme are joined by usage super-star Henry W. Fowler, who observed the complications that arise when the person or number of the neither differs from the person or number of the nor — "Neither eyes nor nose (does its? do their?) work". and came to this conclusion. The wise man, in writing, evades these problems" by "putting the thing in some other shape." Thus, the sanhedrin of great grammarians agrees with the pragmatic mouse who said to his colleagues; To hell with the cheese / let's get

out of the trap."
You win, Mr. Gock. You and my old inamorata, Norma Loquendi, triumph again. The Rule of Proximity has its exceptions, and the biggest of them is this: When it looks funny, don't argue the grammar, recast the sentent

Neither Mr. Baker nor I an young looks funny. Neither Mr. Baker nor I are young looks just as funny. Neither Mr. Baker is young. nor am I is awkward, too. Keep your cheese; lemme out: Mr. Bake is no spring chicken, nor am I, and her one of us is upwardly mobile: New York Times Service

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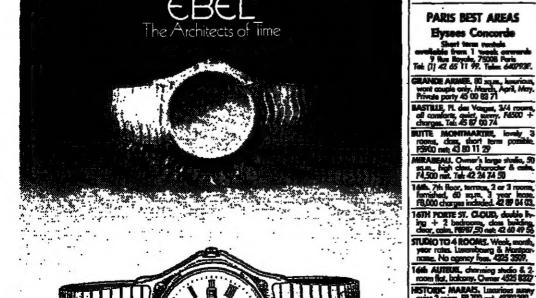
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